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June 20, 1959

Saturday Night

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INSIDE STORY

What better than its capital city can reflect the traditions, accomplishments and aspirations of a nation? For many years Ottawa has had a plan—and a good one—but it remains a promise. Something should, and can, be done about it right away. For a consideration of the importance of the project and some concrete suggestions for action see "Let's Make Ottawa A Really National Capital" by **Arnold Edinborough,** beginning on Page 9.

Canadians are firm believers — and back up their belief with dollars — in aid to under-developed countries. Pakistan is one of the largest beneficiaries; in that country Canadian engineers are building the Warsak hydro-electric development, largest single project of any, among other forms of aid. What will be the outcome? For a current look at Pakistan's economic and political situation SN commissioned **John E. Owen,** Fulbright professor at Dacca University. He reports in "Pakistan Today" on Page 14.

It costs every Canadian, man, woman and child, about one hundred dollars annually — a total of $1.7 billion — to maintain our military establishment. And in no other field do Canadians feel that they are getting so little for their money. The Government recently had its say in the White Paper "Defence, 1959" which, **John Gellner** remarks on Page 16 "makes very melancholy reading". For an explanation of the unhappy situation and some reasons for it, see "Too Many Defence Dollars, Too Little Security".

Protocol and pained feelings are with us once more as the Royal Tour of 1959 gets under way. Will there ever be a solution to the problem of tight and demanding schedules on one hand and the bleatings of the bypassed on the other? **Marcus Van Steen** thinks so and suggests, as an alternative, a Royal residence in Canada of from six to eight weeks annually. And equally important would be a new set of advisers with wider and more elastic views, as explained in "A Commonwealth Court for the Queen" on Page 18.

As one of the world's greatest cities—and on the doorstep of Eastern Canada —New York City is a travel target each year for thousands of Canadians. For an interpretation of the mood of the metropolis by a Canadian, who now lives there and loves it, see "Everybody's New York City" by **Harry Rasky** on Page 20.

Letters

Milk and Monteith

The Great Deception on Fallout described by Mr. Whitehouse is getting even greater. The latest skirmish in the government's campaign to soft-pedal the dangers of fallout occurred when the Hon. J. W. Monteith recently tabled a report in the House on Strontium 90 in milk. This report shows that the level of Strontium 90 is rising towards a "maximum permissible" and at such a rate that this level will be reached in about 16 years, even if no further nuclear explosions occur.

The report says that the rate of increase is linear; the figures in the report look more like an exponential increase, which means that the maximum permissible line will be passed sooner. The report mentions that this maximum permissible level may have to be lowered in the light of new evidence; if so, it will be passed sooner yet! The report points out the lack of experimental data on the effect of Strontium 90 in humans; it does not indicate that there is adequate evidence of the ability of radiation similar to those of Strontium 90 to cause cancer and leukaemia.

In spite of all this, Mr. Monteith tells us that there is no cause for alarm!

This suppression, misinterpretation and distortion of facts which has been criticized in the U.S. government is now firmly established as a policy of the Canadian Government. It simply cannot be allowed to continue.

HALIFAX R. G. S. BIDWELL

Population Problem

I note in the article by P. Whitehouse, "The Great Deception—", that Dr. Edward Teller is mentioned as opposing any halt in nuclear bomb testing and as supporting efforts for bigger bombs.

In *Science* (official organ of the American Association for Advancement of Science) Vol. 38 (No. 3325) p.636, there is a statement by Dr. Teller which casts doubt on the value of his judgments on questions outside of his field of proficiency, Physics. Here Dr. Nolan, a proponent of the "we don't need to worry about using up earth's resources because human ingenuity will make up for any future shortages" school of thought, sums up his arguments with a final trump card, a quotation from an authority. This quotation is from a published article by Dr. Teller, who as "father of the hydrogen bomb" has understandably come to be considered as an authority on various questions in the field of atomic physics and even outside that field.

Dr. Teller says, "Human fertility is undoubtedly great, but so far human ingenuity has proved greater. I suspect that ultimately the population of the earth will be limited not by any scarcity but rather by our ability to put up with each other". Dr. Teller the physicist apparently fails to see what is quite obvious to any biologist or social scientist, namely that scarcity of any of the requirements for a full and happy human life is not separable from our ability "to put up with each other."

VICTORIA JOHN A. CHAPMAN

Dark Forces

Thank you for your timely article by Peter Whitehouse, which, I trust, will not be the last one on this theme.

May I call to your attention the splendid fight carried on by the Nuclear Policy Council, Darien, Conn., U.S.A. against these dark, anonymous forces of a forever growing bureaucracy.

SEABRIGHT, N.S. NIELS W. JANNASCH

Marching Song

Your magazine circulation should be ten times what it is, if only so as to allow that many more people to read the Peter Whitehouse article.

My reaction to the article—to be sung to the strains of the U.S. Marine marching song—is thus:

From the halls of Montezuma
To the shores of Tripoli,
We will spread our Strontium 90
O'er land and o'er sea.
When you breathe its deadly vapours
Better get down on your knees
And thank your God your cancer's
In the cause of liberty.

SEABRIGHT, N.S. ERIC HAMBLIN

Public Action

Having read the astounding article "We Are Being Deceived About Atomic Fall Out" by Peter Whitehouse, I am concerned about what we, The Public, can do to protect our children and ourselves against these appalling effects set before us by Mr. Whitehouse.

The danger appears to be upon us *now* —and *now*, I judge is almost too late at that!

As a small beginning could you tell me from where Professors Kelly and Hogg are buying the powdered milk? However, the milk supply is only a small part of the menace but surely we are not powerless to combat this situation? There must be some practical way of attacking this horror at which we can all assist?

MONTREAL NANCY BEVERIDGE

There is a Committee for the Control of Radiation Hazards now in being in Montreal. Write to C. G. Gifford, P.O. Box 99, Victoria Post Office, Westmount, Montreal, Province of Quebec.

War is Atomic

Mr. Whitehouse's article on Fall-out, is a facile piece of biased reporting, whose title implies wilful deception of the Ammerican public by AEC. The editorial policy which features such a partisan article as "carefully and extensively" documented, is an attempt to replace your established practice of responsible comment on contemporary affairs by sensational journalism of the most questionable sort.

To substantiate this opinion, I should like to quote from a recent report, Science, May 22nd, by the General Advisory Committee of the AEC, as follows:

2) "The AEC has released all significant fall-out data to the public. It is also largely responsible for developing detectors of extremely minute quantities of radioactive materials.

3) the circulation of the upper atmosphere is much more complicated than had been anticipated, leading to non-uniform distribution of fall-out and concentration in the middle latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. Not more than half of the Sr.90 already injected by tests still remains there.

4) Radiation resulting from fall-out is less than 5% as much as the average exposure to cosmic rays and other background radiation and also is less than 5% of the estimated average radiation exposure of the American public to x-rays for medical purposes.

5) Human beings have lived for many generations in parts of the world which have more than 100 times the average amount of radiation from fall-out in the U.S.

6) In regard to internal effects of Sr.90 due to ingestion, the amount involved is less of a hazard than the amount of radium normally present in public drinking water in certain places in the U.S."

The report concludes with the sentence,

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—"It should be clearly explained to the public that weapons tests have been an essential part of our effort to prevent the occurrence of nuclear war".

It is certainly high time the Canadian public understands that, as full members of NATO, our tax dollars support a military policy based on the West's atomic capability of retaliation. Until some sanity and mutual understanding prevails in international relations our best protection against a traditional, and completely obsolete, resort to war is our atomic capability. For this purpose second-best weapons do not suffice.

If we do not accept the minor fall-out hazard the road to servile surrender may be surprisingly sure and swift. It appears that Mr. Whitehouse has tried a truly Herculean task to deceive the public into believing that fall-out is a human danger commensurate with the acknowledged deadly peril of fallible people making or stumbling on a decision to use war, or the threat of it, to settle international problems. His article makes a strong emotional appeal, completely divorced from the practical realities which engendered the testing program, to falsely condemn and vilify the AEC. I believe that it is a primary task of responsible journalism so to present these facts to the public that they have some solid ground on which to base an opinion.

VANCOUVER A. M. CROOKER

Stereophonic Sound

We would like to congratulate you on Mr. Manchester's article in SATURDAY NIGHT on stereophonic sound. It is a subject about which there has been much confusion and, no doubt, was of great interest to your readers.

There is one aspect of the article which we feel might be commented on in greater detail. Stereophonic sound is often spoken of as something newer than Hi-Fi and therefore something that replaces it. Nothing could be further from the truth! Stereophonic reproduction of sound is merely a method of bringing sound to the listener from two sources to give what Mr. Manchester refers to as "music in the round".

The sound effect of music from two speaker systems can be obtained from very low-cost equipment as well as from High Fidelity equipment. In other words, there is stereophonic reproduction of music and there is Hi-Fi stereophonic reproduction of music. The two terms, "stereophonic" and "Hi-Fi", then, describe quite different things and it is important that the purchaser realize this when buying an instrument capable of playing stereo records.

Electrohome C. A. POLLOCK

KITCHENER *President*

Comment of the Day

No Board for Borden

CANADA'S NEW National Energy Board must seem a bitter mockery to Henry Borden, chairman of the Royal Commission on Energy. Undoubtedly, one of the most painful aspects must be that so many of his good friends and business companions worked so assiduously to defeat his purpose.

What Henry Borden—top drawer business executive (president, Brazilian Traction Light and Power Co. Ltd.) and prominent Progressive-Conservative — called for was clear and simple. He recommended legislation to enable Canada "to exercise effective control over the export from and the import into Canada and the movement across provincial boundaries of all energy and sources of energy."

What Henry Borden got is spelled out clearly in the statements of Trade Minister Churchill as recorded in Hansard:

"Although it was not so recommended by the Borden Commission, all certificates issued by the energy board will be subject to the approval of the governor in council, as will any regulations made by the board governing their issuance."

"The bill does not give the board any power to regulate coal, atomic energy, or uranium, or matters having to do with electrical power except for export of such power."

Finally, clause 85, paragraph two of the energy bill as reported in Hansard, "enables the government to exempt any person, any product, any transactions and any area from the legislative provisions and regulations regarding export and import of power or hydrocarbons."

So much for Henry Borden's energy board.

What About the Shippers?

WE HAVE HAD our say about the confusion on the St. Lawrence Seaway which is to be opened this very week. There have been unnecessary delays to foreign shipping and a great deal of inconvenience to our own bulk-cargo-carrying lakers. There has been a harsh awakening for many local authorities who have been boosting their own position on the Seaway without doing anything to achieve it: caught without facilities they have been by-passed or, as in Toronto's case, the ships have come and have seriously over-taxed facilities which authorities might have known were inadequate.

But amongst all this we wonder why foreign shipowners seem to have been so misinformed. They have complained about the lack of cargo and the lack of facilities very vociferously. But surely they knew that the facilities were as they were and they must have known something about the cargo potential.

We have always thought shipowners were among the most hard-headed and practical of all businessmen. Has not the British merchant marine been made by shrewd cutting of costs and skilful handling of tramp cargoes? And have the shipowners of the Baltic and Northern European ports suddenly lost their ability to see where trade is—an ability which they have had for five centuries at least.

If a Norwegian shipowner sends a ship into the Great Lakes on spec. he shouldn't blame us if he can't get a cargo. That is his affair. And unless facilities have been promised which are not available (and this we doubt) every shipowner should know exactly how the handling of his cargo will be done.

Canada should and must take the blame for certain inadequacies on the Seaway, but the foreign shipowner should also find out just how good their agents are.

Get-Together

THERE SEEMS to be an unwritten ethic among North American automobile manufacturers: Never admit—in public—that any other company's car could possibly be considered, by any right thinking person, as a competitive threat to your own. Whether this fully accounts for the marvellously unreal tenor of most automobile commercials we don't quite know.

But we do know how refreshing it is to see a group of car makers get together and say, in effect: "Look, among us we make quite a batch of cars. You may like some and dislike others. But we're going to get them all together so you come along and try them out."

That is exactly what the British Motor Industry in Canada has done for the second successive year. Eleven car and component companies assembled 62 makes and models from the flea-size Austin-Healey Sprite sports car to the stately Rolls-Royce and invited more than 100 journalists and their families to give them a whirl over the Harewood Acres sports car racing track near Toronto.

To motorists groggy with the sophistry of Detroit this is merchandising, or public relations, of a high order.

Cash for Excellence

THIS YEAR'S Governor-General's awards for literature have just been presented to the winners at a banquet in Windsor. We hope that the recipients enjoyed their dinner because that, apart from the medals, is all the tangible reward they received. Even the medals are not provided by the Governor-General but by the Canadian Authors' Association. And the expense of the medals is all that the CAA can bear. It cannot even afford to pay the judges' expenses and our information is that the chairman of the awards has to run the whole affair himself, even to providing his own stamps and secretarial assistance.

Since there is no money for expenses the judges appointed for the various categories never get together to discuss the entries. Indeed, making a virtue out of a necessity, the judges are unknown to each other until after the awards are announced.

This is a pinch-penny attitude which should be rectified by the Canada Council who so far have been unresponsive to any request from the Governor General's Award Committee. If the awards are worth giving they should be made worth receiving. Each recipient should be given $5000 to show that we value his contribution to our national life. This would be a much more valid expense of money than some projects which have been supported by the Canada Council.

If a monetary award were to be made, regulations should be changed so that the judges could meet to discuss the entries. The adjudication should not be a labor of love undertaken in a vacuum. Further such cash awards would also assume that when no work of sufficient merit was entered in a particular category, the award should not be made. Particularly is this true of the poetry award for even Mr. Reaney himself would admit that his is a slender poetic talent to have won the award twice in ten years.

Competent judges (and they should not all be chosen from universities), adequate expenses for these judges to consult together, rigid standards of excellence and

a cash award worth having—this would bring the Governor General's Awards out of their present realm of academic parlor games into the category of national recognition. With such an imposing title it is a transition that should be made as soon as possible.

Recording Famous Men

IT IS ONLY A YEAR now since the *Encyclopedia Canadiana* was published. Up to date, with some very provocative articles and an over-all standard of excellence, apart from its picture captions and binding, the EC made it possible for everyone to get authoritative information on Canada which was nowhere else available.

Now the University of Toronto Press is to publish *The Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, which will provide "full and authoritative biographies of every noteworthy Canadian from the earliest times of historical record".

Money for this enormous project has come from a private bequest of over a million dollars, the income from which will not only assist in the original publication of the dictionary, but will see that it is maintained and kept up to date in perpetuity. The general editor is Professor George W. Brown and it is anticipated that one or more volumes will be available within the next three years. The project will be pushed ahead thereafter as fast as is compatible with accuracy and capacity.

Even though the whole dictionary will not be out for many years, Marsh Jeanneret, the director of the University of Toronto Press, says that "very great progress will have been made by 1967 and a more fitting commemoration of Canada's century of Confederation could scarcely be conceived". We agree.

One Salamagundy Evening

MODERN MEAT PACKERS, so they tell us, handle the best quality meat at its prime freshness in the most hygienic surroundings. There seems little connection between their activities and the sloppy food handling of Elizabethan England. Indeed, four hundred years ago all meat dishes were highly spiced with saffron, ginger, marjoram, sage and so on to hide the tainted flavor of the meat.

Yet such is the wit of publicity men that they recently joined modern meat packers and Elizabethan menus into a very pleasant occasion. To celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the Whyte Packing Company, of Stratford, Ontario, there was an elegant Elizabethan menu which would have made Sir Walter Raleigh's mouth water. There was Salamagundy (cold turkey, chicken and ham chopped very small, served with a barely moist dressing of olive oil and taragon vinegar.

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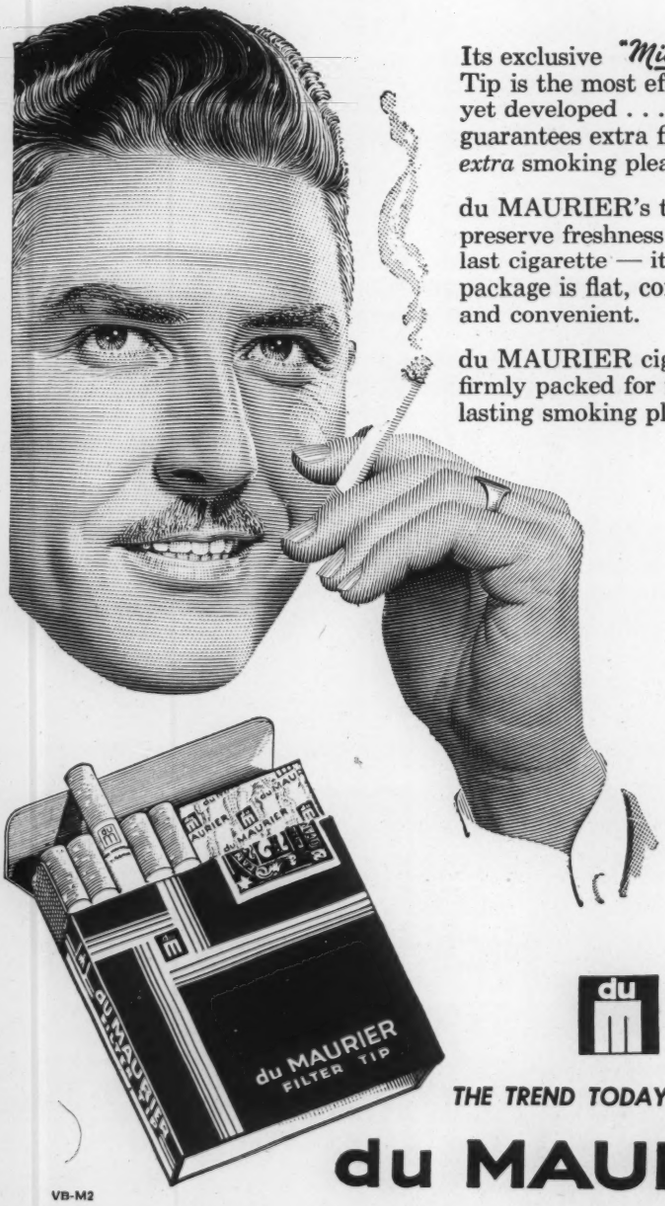

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There was Royal Elizabethan cheese, "rough bread of the 17th century—baked in Stratford", and some robustious Tudor accompaniments like claret, brewed ale and mead. Urns of rosewater were available to sluice the grease from the hands and "a bifurcated dagger was the sole eating implement" provided.

The ghosts of Essex, of Raleigh and particularly of that shrewd Secretary of State, Cecil, who started life as a grocer, must have hovered round the Stratford arena on the night of June 1st, but it was solid Canadians who did justice to this "monstrous matter of feast". And even more solid ones who, late at night, drove capaciously away.

Our U.S. Airforce

IN RECENT WEEKS many units of the Royal Canadian Air Force held open house and staged spectacular air displays to celebrate both the 50th anniversary of powered flight in Canada, and the 35th anniversary of the RCAF itself. But if the show staged at Rockcliffe air base in Ottawa and televised to the nation was indicative of what took place elsewhere in the land, the resulting effort scarcely could be counted on to bolster national pride in Canada's air arm.

The airmen who flew the machines were Canadians, true enough, and they exhibited consummate skill in hurling their aircraft about the sky in intricate aerobatic manoeuvres. But with a few exceptions, the aircraft they flew were, if not of American construction, at least of American design.

Thus Canadians were treated to the ignominious spectacle of its Air Force congratulating itself on its 35th birthday with a display of what was predominantly U.S. air power. There was one fly-past of a flight of CF-100s, to be sure, but for the most part spectators were treated to flashing displays by U.S. Sabres, U.S. Neptunes, U.S. T-33 trainers, and World War II Dakotas, Harvards and Cansos, also designed courtesy of the U.S.A.

To those already chagrined over the removal from the scene of the Avro Arrow as a symbol of Canadian ingenuity and engineering skill, Air Force day as it was celebrated at the nation's capital was one more bitter pill to accept.

London Letter

by Beverley Nichols

Booming Stocks, Glittering Tiaras

HUGE SCARLET programmes, cunningly cut in the shape of Persian leaves, and covered in golden stars—these were handed out to us at the gala performance at Covent Garden in honour of the Shah of Persia, and somehow they seemed, by their sheer exotic luxury, to symbolize the brilliance of a season in which stocks are booming and tiaras are glittering as never before. True, there are disadvantages attached to a royal visit—particularly a visit which was watched with such careful attention by world oil interests.

For miles round Buckingham Palace the streets were blocked by the familiar "Diversion" placards, and so many extra police were martialled that nervous old ladies in the suburbs complained that they were being neglected. However, the British public, who are being treated to more shows than any nation since the days of Nero, took it in excellent part. And it gave an admirable excuse for letting off the guns in Hyde Park and getting out the whole Arabian nights collection of gold plate at the palace, and also for parading the Horse Guards — newly returned from Cyprus and tanned almost black with the Mediterranean sun.

All this pomp and circumstance must have been very galling to the most talked of young man in Britain — Mr. John Osborne, author of "Look Back in Anger" and the original prototype of The Angry Young Man. For Mr. Osborne is "again the establishment", as is painfully apparent in his new musical "The World of Paul Slickey" in which he is again the army, again the navy, again the church, again the royal family, again the Capitalist System, again the press, again—as far as one can gather—the masses, indeed again everything and everybody but John Osborne.

The first night of this extraordinary and grossly over-publicized hodge podge was the most embarrassing evening I have ever spent in a place of entertainment. The climax came when a repulsive parody of a priest, smoking a cigar and wearing horn-rimmed glasses, performed a rock-and-roll in front of a coffin. This was too much for the most generous of audiences and even the stalls joined in the booing. Afterwards Mr. Osborne said "I got the worst notices since Judas." To which it is only possible to reply that they were richly deserved.

Flowers at Chelsea: Old-fashioned.

Normally, the Chelsea Flower Show is the most typically old-fashioned British festival of the entire season. It draws not only the town but the country; the crowds are unique and many of the characters make one feel that time has stood still—crusty old country squires accompanied by their head gardeners, gnarled old dowagers peering at roses through jewelled lorgnettes.

But this year there was a difference. The spirit of H. G. Wells seemed to hover over the ancient elms. This spirit was most vividly manifested in a small blue robot that twisted and turned of its own volition on the smooth-shaven lawns, watched by silent and not altogether approving crowds. This was the world's first radio-controlled lawn-mower, which looked as though it had just descended from outer space.

As I felt that this was an historic moment I persuaded the demonstrator to let me have a go. He handed me the control box, and at the touch of a switch the little monster, fifty yards away, began to move. Another switch sent it to the right, another to the left. Finally I guided it round a tree. "You did better than Princess Margaret's lady-in-waiting", said the demonstrator. "She ran it slap into the trunk."

The "local": Sawdust and antiquity.

This rather frightening object is a triumph for British engineering. "The Americans said they could produce one in ten years", they told me. "We produced this in three months." But don't jump to the conclusion that the days of mowing the lawn from your armchair are yet upon us. This machine is only a prototype; it may be a couple of years before it is perfected and put into mass production.

Even the roses at Chelsea showed revolutionary changes. The most startling is the new brown rose, a floribunda called "Brownie". If a brown rose strikes you as unattractive, think of it as café-au-lait flecked with gold. A very delicate and beautiful newcomer.

The mention of delicate and beautiful newcomers reminds me that Elizabeth Taylor has descended on these shores, in a purple cloak lined with ermine, holding the hand of her fourth husband, Eddie Fisher, and accompanied by various offspring from previous unions. The scene at London Airport did not go quite according to plan. It started off with the conventional opening line, which Miss Taylor, by now, can have little difficulty in remembering "From now on I only want to be a good housewife and a good mother." But this line, for some reason or other, failed to create the customary effect, for a tactless T.V. interviewer, who was obviously unfamiliar with the script, blandly inquired: "But haven't you said that before? Didn't you say it just 18 months ago?"

The rest of the interview was lost in a flurry of ermine and angry publicity men, who jumped in to prevent further questions. Whereupon Liz and Eddie were swept away to a farm house in a remote part of Surrey, where a police sergeant, four uniformed constables and a police

IF YOU HAVE A TASTE FOR GREAT SCOTCH IT'S WHITE HORSE OF COURSE!

9002

radio van awaited them, in order to protect them from the onslaughts of their fans. However, these elaborate precautions proved to be unnecessary; the fans did not materialize. Can it be that the British public is at last demanding a somewhat more conventional record in the private lives of its favorite entertainers? Time will show.

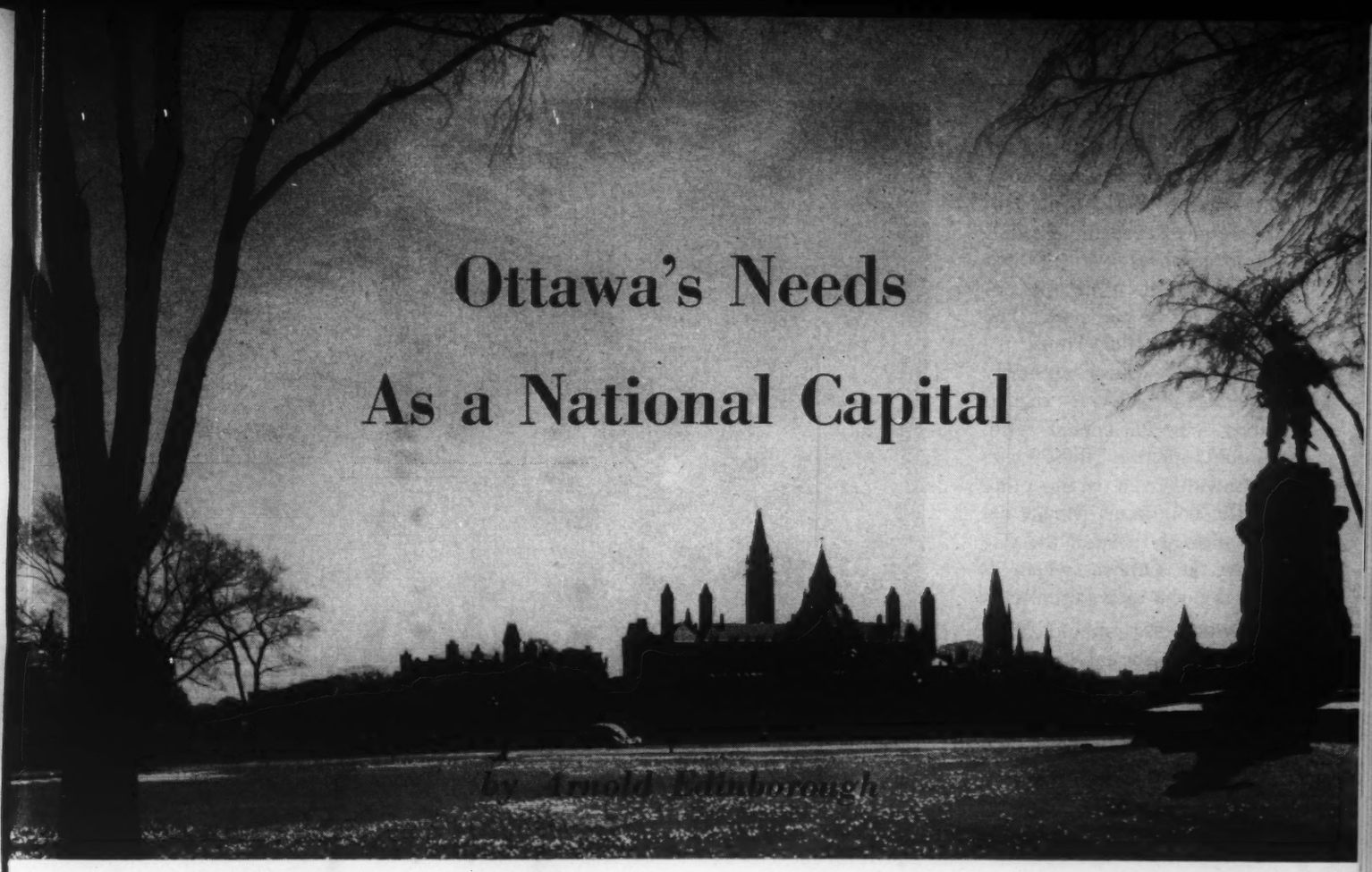
Once again the financial spotlight has switched on to the small, plump figure of Charles Clore, who has just given the London Stock Exchange its biggest thrill with his out-of-the-blue offer of £20,000,000 for the great Watney beer empire, which controls no fewer than 3,670 public houses throughout the country.

The news caused Watney's shares to shoot up a pound overnight in spite of the vehement rejection of the offer by the old-fashioned directors, of whom the most influential is an ex-officer in Her Majesty's Life Guards.

Clore, aged 54, married to a very pretty French wife with social ambitions — seven years ago she got the Duchess of Kent to one of her parties — is the 1959 version of a Napoleon of Finance. His father was a cheap East End tailor. He made his first killing at the age of 22 by buying a skating rink. Then he went into non-stop revue. Finally he found his real vocation in the "take-over" game.

His roving eye scanned the country for old-established businesses whose assets were undervalued, particularly businesses with a good supply of freehold property. He gathered together a small, brilliant, tireless staff of experts to spy out the land —investigating neglected buildings on the spot, probing into lists of shareholders. And then — always out-of-the-blue — he pounced, and the bewildered directors of some ancient and respectable firm woke up in the morning to find that he had made an offer for their shares a couple of dollars in excess of the market quotation. Result—pandemonium on the Stock Exchange, high blood pressure for the directors and the shareholders, and usually, in the long run, an extra million in the pocket of Mr. Charles Clore.

All very exciting. But I wonder how Mr. Clore, if Watney's falls into his clutches, will alter the face of England? He is a smart little man, and a nice little man but—well, there are rumors that bode ill for the traditional old English pub. Rumors of bright new decorations, and demolitions to make way for bright new shops, and even bright new barmaids switching on bright new television sets. Rumors only, I repeat. But the old English pub is a Dickensian institution, founded on sawdust and antiquity, and often uneconomic. And there is nothing about Little Mr. Clore that suggests sawdust, antiquity, or anything but a keen East End eye on the main chance.



Ottawa's Needs As a National Capital

by Arnold Edinborough

OTTAWA IS CANADA'S CAPITAL only because it has the federal Government there. But five hundred politicians and fifty thousand civil servants don't make a capital. As Professor Arthur Lower has so bluntly put it in *Canadians in the Making*: "Ottawa city without the Canadian government is unimportant and provincial."

Yet no nation has ever been great, indeed has ever been a nation, without a capital to which all people can look. London is the intellectual, cultural and business centre of England as much as it is the political centre. So is Paris and so in the old days was Berlin. And though Washington is neither the cultural nor financial centre of the United States (New York is that) at least Washington symbolizes the character of the American nation and maintains itself as a show place of the nation's psyche.

London and Paris have grown up over the centuries and the history of the countries of which they are the capitals is intimately connected with them as places. Ottawa can never be a capital in this sense since the ancient history of Canada is in Quebec and Montreal and the industrial present and future is in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

There is no reason, though, why we should not present to visitors the same kind of image which Washington does.

What sort of image in Canadian terms should this be? First of all it must obviously be intimately connected with government. The seat of government and the process of government should be handsomely displayed for all to see.

Ottawa does this well. The Parliament Buildings are lofty in conception and monumental in execution. Their site dominates the whole valley of the river which first gave Ottawa its importance as a settlement. They look out over Quebec and thus demonstrate physically the happy conjunction of the two great races which have made Canada what it is. It is noteworthy, in fact, that it is the Parliament Buildings which have inspired the only compliment that Ottawa has ever been paid. Writing in 1907, Wilfred Campbell said:

"Above her river, above her hill,
Above her streets of brief renown,
In majesty austere and still
Ottawa's gloried towers look down."

This is in very different vein from what Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in 1884: "I would not wish to say anything disparaging of the capital, but it is hard to say anything good of it. Ottawa is not a handsome city and does not appear destined to become one either". At about the same time, Goldwyn Smith described Ottawa as "a sub-Arctic lumber village converted by Royal mandate into

a political cockpit".

But this Westminster of the wilderness has succeeded in making Parliament Hill impressive, even though that impressiveness is spoiled nowadays by using the enclosure as a car park. The Speaker of the House of Commons, whose authority extends to parking regulations on Parliament Hill, should dismiss these cars forthwith. Even the most dire traffic conditions should not be allowed to spoil the one thing in Ottawa which is worthy of it as a capital city.

The centre of Ottawa as it is today with Parliament Buildings in background. The buildings at lower left are "temporary" war-time structures, to be pulled down.

What else should there be? There should be a National Shrine or Pantheon where the people who have made Canada what it is should be commemorated. In England this is done in Westminster Abbey, but we have no such state church which can fulfil the Abbey's function. In any case, people who have made notable contributions to Canada do not need to be sanctified but merely remembered. A National Shrine would be spacious in design and would have on its walls plaques, bas reliefs or other remembrances of those who have built this nation.

Who should be represented would be a problem but the kind of eminence which should be here commemorated would be far above political acrimony or artistic recrimination. For instance, even the most rabid Grit would agree that Sir John A. Macdonald invented Canada and even the most neolithic Tory would have to admit that Sir Wilfrid Laurier kept the invention working. It would be a fantastically angry young man who would deny that Robert Service made a name for poetry (as well as for himself) in Canada or that Stephen Leacock still has more readers than any other single Canadian who ever put pen to paper. As yet our poet's corner would be small but the Group of Seven would enliven one wall and the scientists, particularly medical scientists, would make a passable showing on another.

Great events shape a nation's history and the people who grapple with those events or who in some cases induced them must be remembered, for if we have no Canadian heroes then we shall continue to have our children glorifying Robin Hood, Davy Crockett and Wyatt Earp.

This National Shrine should be closely linked with the National Archives because the Archives should arrange for constantly changing exhibitions of memorabilia to make the great men on the walls more lively. I am not much for preserving the old socks and worn-out shirts of the great, but there is no question that familiar objects used constantly by great men make for immediate contact between history and humanity.

The Houses of Parliament and the National Shrine would together make Ottawa a historic as well as a political capital. But a capital must also try to symbolize the soul of the nation, or, if that sounds too lofty, it should at least document the activities of the people in it.

The primary means of achieving this would be to have excellent museums such as London has in South Kensington and Washington has in the Smithsonian. At present the National Museum is in cramped, totally inadequate quarters with huge collections of stuff which need to be sorted rigorously. A step was made in the right direction in 1957 when the National Museum was split into two parts, a museum of natural history and a museum of human history. But that was two years ago and still no adequate building has even been projected, much less started.

In the natural history museum, there should be created a series of exhibitions which would be the envy of the world and the wonder of Canada's own people. This country, after all, was founded and explored by tradesmen, people looking for furs and other natural resources. This pushing back of frontiers and this ceaseless searching for natural resources with overwhelming results is going on now at an even greater pitch than when the *voyageurs* first paddled out into the Great Lakes from the Ottawa River.

Wood and wood products have accounted for a great

The same area as it will appear under the new plan. Station and railway tracks are to be removed and new bridges to be built. National Gallery at lower centre.

part of Canada's revenue and for the employment of thousands of unskilled, semi-skilled and highly skilled people. Ottawa should document this by a fine display of Canadian woods in their original state, in their processed state, and in their finished product state. There should be models of conservation programs as well as of newsprint machines. There should be something to show the variety of countries to which these wood products go.

In mineral resources we are the envy of the world. Every school boy in Canada knows this, but a trip to Ottawa does not show it graphically enough. A similar display of minerals, of metals, of the processes for the extraction of these and the methods by which they are refined would fill in the national outline as well as fire the young imagination.

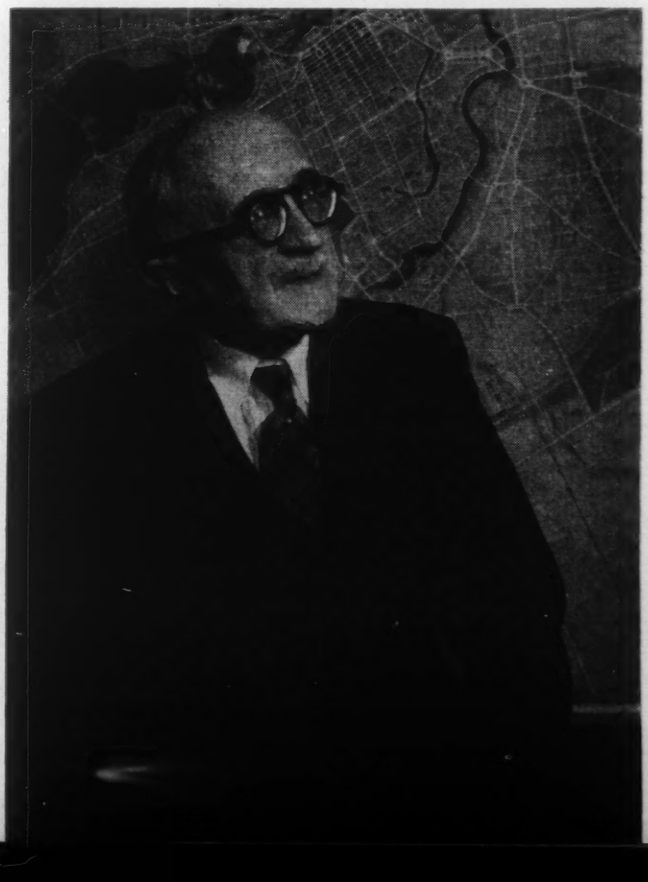
What is true of metals, minerals and wood is also true of fur, of wheat, of apples (the McIntosh is one of Canada's great gifts to the world) and dairy products. But the displays must live and the museum must see itself as the point where Canada's reputation in all these fields is symbolized and made concrete.

For the museum of human history there is a tremendous scope. This country was colonized by two great races, the French and the British. What each has brought should be, as the natural resources will be, graphically displayed. The culture of French Canada with its vivacity, its folk song and its deep rural roots would contrast, as it contrasts daily in the country itself, with the more stolid, less articulate but more businesslike approach of the English, the Scots and the Irish.

These two great strains are not, of course, the whole of Canada. There have been many transfusions of new blood in the last one hundred years and a colorful folk museum should be part of this museum of human history. The traditional costumes of the Ukrainians, of the Dutch, of the Baltic races, of the Russians, of the Italians and of the Germans should be intelligently collected and displayed to advantage. For these, and other ethnic groups, have all had their effect on this country; the cumulative total of their contributions is all part of what we as Canadians are.

An obvious necessity in Ottawa if it is to be truly a national capital, showing to the world what Canada is and Canadians do, would be a transportation museum, probably an outdoor project. For Canada has been dependent for its very existence on long range communications whether by Durham boat, steam engine, diesel truck, automobile, bush aircraft or by pipeline. The St. Lawrence Seaway is the greatest symbol of Canadian ingenuity in this regard and a care-

Jacques Greber of Paris who has been consultant to the Government on the master plan, now universally praised.



Fort Henry at Kingston is a good example of what can be done to make history come alive for all visitors.

fully constructed working model of the St. Lawrence Seaway from the sea to Port Arthur would show young Canadians one aspect of what Canada is and perhaps teach them more geography than a year in school would.

But the capital should not just be a place to instruct and inflame the youth of this country, although that is a very important function. It should also be a place where any visitor of whatever age and from whatever land can see what the soul and spirit of the country is. For this purpose Ottawa will need to be the nation's greatest repository of works of art.

The National Gallery has tried hard to make itself this with inadequate funds and very often inadequate leadership. But Alan Jarvis has now shown that he knows what the Gallery should be and if only he could get more co-operation from the Treasury Board he could make it so.

We shall not, of course, do this by merely buying Canadian art. We need art from the whole world. Art of the best quality too. Washington proved, with its fabulous collection of Italian and French paintings from the Mellon and Kress collections, what an asset such a gallery can be. For one thing it in itself will at once make Ottawa an important student centre.

But political buildings, natural museums and documentary museums are not the whole of a capital. It should also be able to cater to hundreds of thousands of tourists who look for edification during the morning but entertainment during the afternoon and evening.

The afternoon is well looked after. The National Capital Commission, the new name for a body which has for sixty years now struggled valiantly with the problems of the capital, has developed a series of driveways and parks which are better than any European capital can show. The driveways round Dows Lake, along Sussex Drive to Rockcliffe and in the Hogs Back area are good examples of what a bold conception, a moderate amount of money, and determination can do. A visitor can swim, he can picnic, he can sleep, he can eat, he can play in some of the most handsome surroundings that he could find anywhere in the world.

But where is the concert hall? Where is the national auditorium where topnotch artists from all across the world stop off and play their pianos or violins? Ottawa can never perhaps be the musical or theatrical centre of Canada because Montreal is already established as the centre of our French culture and Toronto, with its massive CBC installations, is likely to continue to be the centre of our English entertainment world. But entertainment of the first order must be provided or the notion that we are still a nation of barbarians will go back with every diplomat who serves his time here.

Ottawa should have an auditorium where the Bolshoi ballet could perform in comfort and where the members of the audience could see it without craning their necks as they have to do in the hockey rinks of Montreal and Toronto. It should be capable of taking first-run touring shows from Broadway and even providing a national winter playing space for the companies now touring out from the Stratford Shakespearean festival.

This inflow of excellent performances would also help to strengthen the position of Ottawa's own orchestra and drama groups. By exploiting the desire built up by the visiting greats, these would themselves grow stronger; one day might even emerge as national groups of international calibre, just like the London Philharmonic or the great orchestras of Vienna, Rome and Paris.

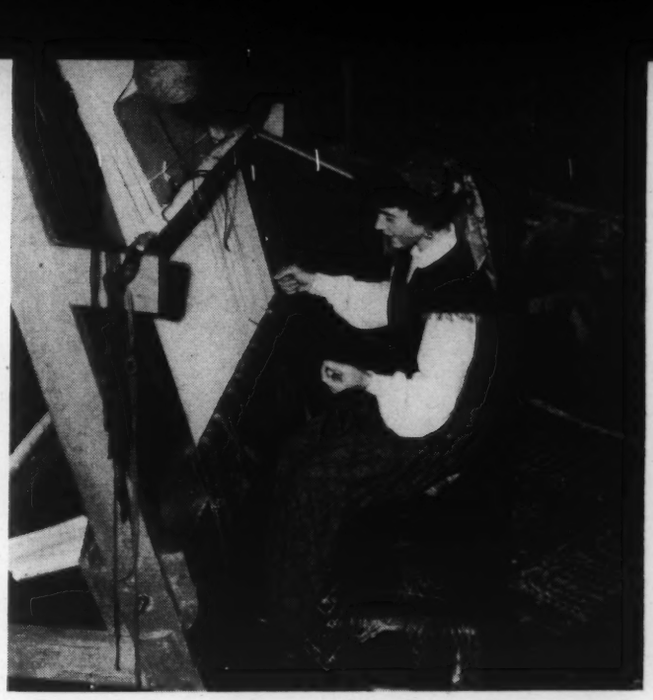
There is space for all these buildings provided in the

An example of what a national capital could do in the display of natural wealth is seen in the Royal Ontario

official plan drawn up by Jacques Greber as long ago as 1950. And as that plan gradually takes shape under the prodding of the National Capital Commission, the industrial heart of Ottawa will be moved and miles of railway track will be rerouted. But when the face-lifting of the capital comes under discussion the federal Government must be sure to see that they are not charged with spending tax money from the whole Dominion to alleviate the municipal headaches of one Ontario city. For it should be widely known that the municipality of Ottawa has done nobly by the rest of Canada and has never been shown, except perhaps by an unscrupulous politician at election time, to have shirked its own share of what have already been considerable costs in beautifying the centre of the city—a city which is owned, in one sense, by all the people in this country.

And as for the criticism that we have not the money in the federal treasury at this present time to do what is necessary (in collaboration with the city authorities), that should not be brought up seriously by anyone who has the long-range interests of this country at heart.

The amount of money necessary for the buildings discussed in this article would be an insignificant percentage of our national budget. And even if it were far more than it is, are we so uncaring about our national pride and entity that we jibe at sums which, by the side of what Brazil is spending on her new capital at Brasilia, are infinitesimal? If Brazil is not reckoned a fair comparison, what about the elegant and revolutionary capital of Chandigarh which is being built at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars by one Indian state, the Punjab? We are a wealthy, successful, expanding and prosperous country with an almost unlimited potential. Do we have to cry off making our capital what it should be because of shortage of funds? It seems unlikely, especially if the matter is given the proper attention it deserves and the plan is communicated to the people as widely and clearly as possible.



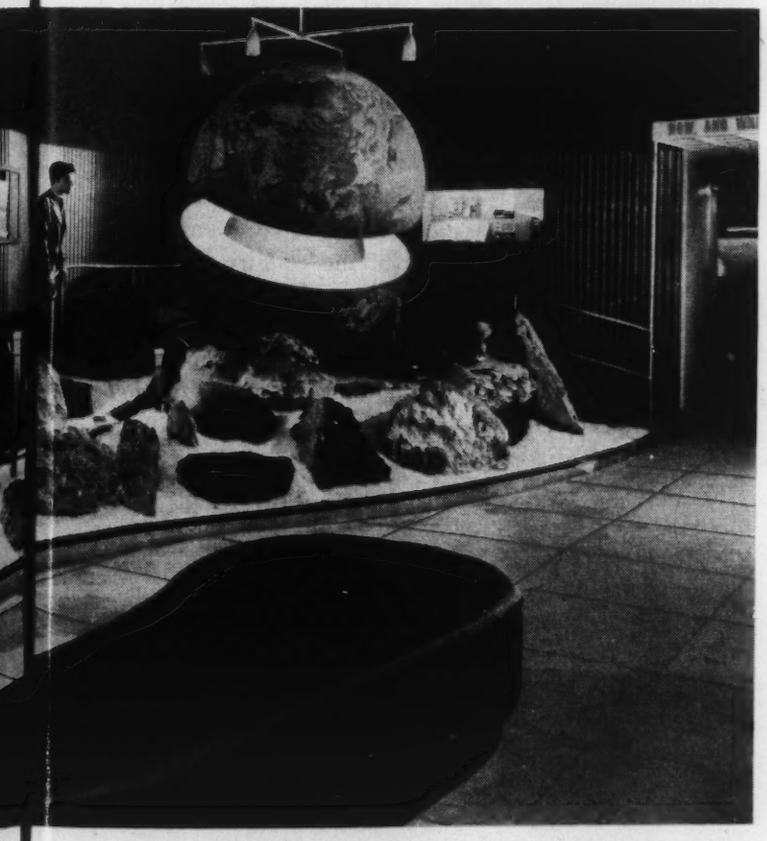
The contribution of ethnic groups to growth of Canada should be fully covered in a national museum at Ottawa.

The time is now ripe for the people of Canada to think of this, for it is just eight years to our centenary as a nation. Why could not a committee of eminent Canadians be appointed by the Government to take all this matter under advisement and to make concrete recommendations within the year? For chairman of this committee, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, when he has stepped down from his Governor General's position, would be a natural choice, for he knows what Canadianism is and he must be aware, after his tour of duty there, how lacking Ottawa is in describing it and enshrining it. If he and his committee were to report by 1960, money could be appropriated in the 1961 budget and by 1967 we could celebrate our national centenary with style in a truly national capital.

A good report and fast action in implementing it would not only be a permanent memorial to the present Conservative Government (a fact which they might keep in mind), it would also bring alive the dream of the poet who wrote in 1907:

Grandeur is written on thy throne
Beauty encompasseth thy mien;
The glory of the North alone
Is thine, O Ottawa, my Queen.
Here as the years of promise roll
Shall gather all a nation's pride.

And such gathering is a clear duty for us all. As Joseph Howe put it: "A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its muniments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its public structures and (thus) fosters national pride."



Museum at Toronto. Visitors could learn much of basic resources of the country by geological and other shows.

Pakistan Today

by John E. Owen

General Ayub Khan, who has taken over the country, is said to represent solidarity. Under his regime Pakistan will remain in the Western camp. Black markets have been eliminated and civil courts restored.

SINCE 1947 AND INDEPENDENCE, instability has been the keynote of Pakistan's internal political situation.

With the death of Mr. Jinnah in 1948 and the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951, the two most capable statesmen were removed from the scene and no successor of comparable stature has emerged. The Constitution was not enacted until 1956 and several of its provisions were found to be unworkable. National elections were continually postponed, (in fact never held), and the resulting dishonesty of officialdom was acknowledged to have become a chief characteristic of government.

With a population exactly five times that of Canada, including millions of refugees, an illiteracy rate of almost 90%, together with shortages of food, widespread poverty, a lack of dedicated leadership, and little popular experience in the arts of self-government, it is perhaps doubtful whether the new Muslim nation was ready for parliamentary democracy.

Pakistan's domestic instability stemmed partly from the provincial rivalries of a nation cut in half. In a very real sense, East and West Pakistan are two separate countries. They are divergent in climate, agriculture, social structure, and even language. East Pakistan speaks Bengali and West Pakistan Urdu. Little scope for communication exists between them and only the joint heritage of British rule and a common Muslim faith hold them together.

Some mutual animosity has existed between them since Partition. The Bengalis of East Pakistan resent what they consider to be a condescending "colonial" attitude adopted to them on the part of the Punjabis and Sindhis of the West wing. They are also conscious that most of the foreign exchange earned from East Pakistan's jute exports has been used to advance the industrialisation of the West wing.

It is sometimes pointed out that Pakistan is akin to Canada in that both countries consist of two distinct population elements who speak a different language. But in Pakistan national unity is hindered even more by the fact that the two parts of the country are separated by over a thousand miles of hostile Indian territory.

Apart from the economic and political problems produced by an artificial geographic division, Pakistan has felt the impact of the need to resettle several million refugees who fled the new India in the years after 1947. The problem has not yet been solved, although in view of the immensity of its proportions, the amount of resettlement and rehabilitation that has been achieved is appreciable. But it has been reliably estimated that 20% of the population of West Pakistan is still composed of refugees.

The average income per Pakistani is approximately 250 rupees a year, or just under a dollar a week. Since Partition, inflation and food crises produced by crop failures and natural hazards have combined to render daily existence a precarious struggle for the majority of her eighty million people. Significantly, forty million Muslims preferred to remain in India at Partition,

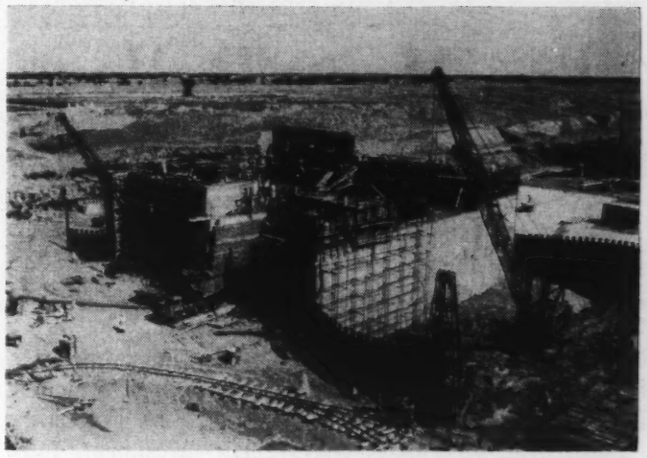
rather than emigrate to impoverished Pakistan. Several thousands of Pakistanis have gone to England for study or permanent residence (England has half a million Muslims) and 209 have emigrated to Canada since 1951.

Educational facilities are in an extremely undeveloped state. Only one child in four is in school and even he usually drops out after four years of attendance. The educational system is not organized to produce the technicians and engineers upon whom the nation might depend for economic betterment, but is oriented to rote-learning and textbook memorisation. Health and welfare conditions are such that one baby in three dies in the first year of life and life-expectancy is estimated at about thirty years. In East Pakistan alone, malaria, cholera, and dysentery account for over 140,000 deaths every year, in a region that has only one doctor for every 18,000 persons and one trained social worker for every million of population.

East Pakistan is overwhelmingly rural and over 80% of its working population is engaged in agriculture, mainly rice and jute-growing. Farming methods are exceedingly primitive and the system of subdividing the land into uneconomic segments upon the death of a cultivator has hindered agricultural production. The economy is one of small-margin subsistence in which the yield of rice per acre has barely increased in the last decade. The region is beset by a shortage of raw materials and overseas markets (Burma and Red China are now producing jute) and the province's population density of 777 per square mile is one of the highest in the world.

Birth control is unknown to the Bengali villager and would be considered contrary to his Islamic faith. The need to increase agricultural output has occupied the attention of some of Pakistan's leading economists, but the problem is extremely complex, involving the provision of adequate supplies of rural credit, more efficient farming methods, and increased employment opportunities outside agriculture.

Notwithstanding, the future does contain grounds for hope. Pakistanis are vigorous and forward-looking



Part of Canada's contribution to the country is building the Shadiwal Hydro-Electric project under Colombo plan.

people and they expect to reap increasing future benefit from the technical and other aid they are now receiving from the Commonwealth and the U.S. On his visit to Pakistan in November, 1958, Prime Minister Diefenbaker pointed out that Canada would give increased aid to Pakistan through the Colombo Plan. Over $90 million has already been allocated by Canada to Pakistan since 1951 for various forms of economic assistance, almost all of it under the Colombo Plan.

Canada's largest Colombo Plan project in Pakistan (and the largest development project in the entire country) is the Warsak Dam, a $36.5 million operation in West Pakistan near the border of Afghanistan on the Kabul River, to generate electric power and irrigate one hundred thousand acres of arid land. Some 150 Canadian engineers and technicians are employed, many with their wives and children. The work began in 1954 and is scheduled for completion in 1960.

Also in West Pakistan is the Maple Leaf Cement Plant, completed in 1956 and producing annually 125,000 tons of cement to meet Pakistan's industrial needs. Aerial and soil surveys, hydro-electric projects, and the Ganges-Koabdak power plant are also being

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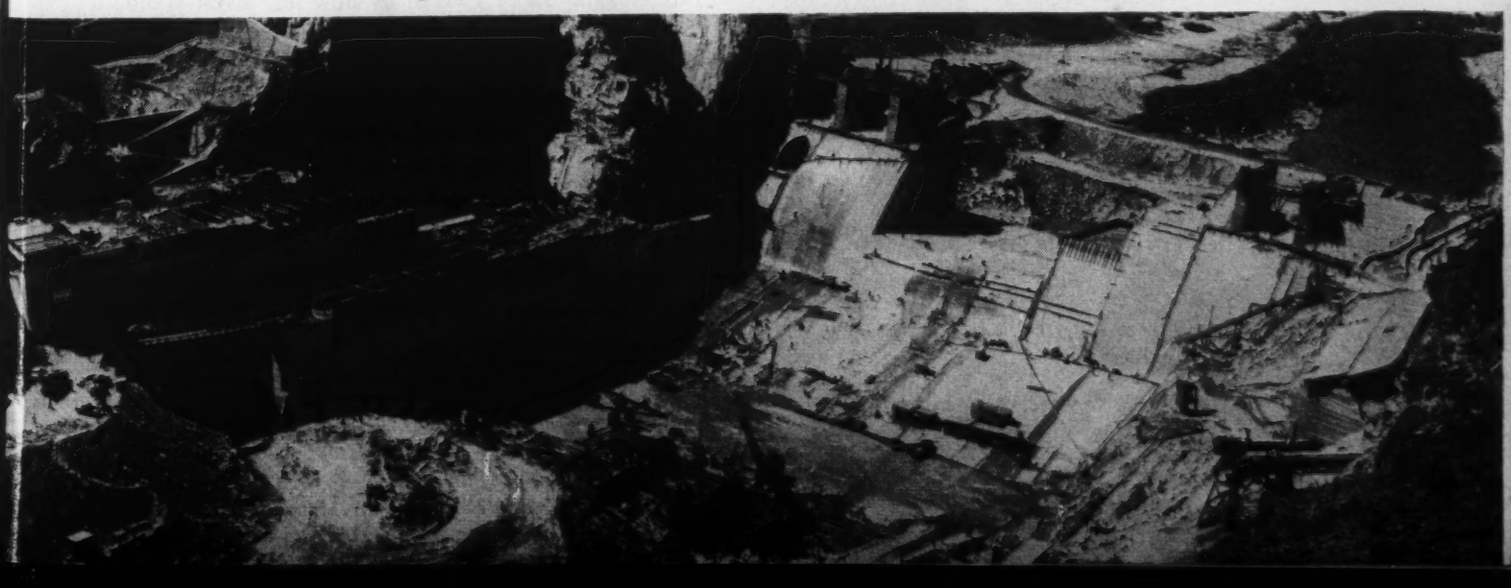
Canada is also building the $36.5 million Warsak Dam, largest development in the whole of Pakistan.



A Report on Defence:

Too Many Dollars, Too Little Security

by John Gellner

IT COSTS EVERY CANADIAN, man, woman and child, about one hundred dollars yearly to maintain our military establishment. As this is a lot of money, the Government has done well to tell us once again—after omitting to do so last year—how much military security is being provided by this expenditure of 1.7 billion dollars. The White Paper "Defence 1959", recently published at 50 cents is an excellent investment. It is a very honest document, and it makes very melancholy reading.

No issue can be taken with the opening statement that "it is the defence policy of Canada to provide forces for: The defence against an attack on the North American continent; the collective defence and deterrent forces of NATO in Europe and the North Atlantic; the United Nations to assist that organization in attaining its peaceful aims". But then, seven paragraphs further on, comes an assertion which is much more difficult to accept because it is at complete variance with what we know about the Canadian Forces and with what can be deduced from the facts and figures given in the White Paper itself: "Our Regular Forces are now organized and are of sufficient strength to be able to carry out defence commitments in an efficient and effective manner".

Efficient they undoubtedly are—that can only be expected of a force composed entirely of long-term regulars, with a very high morale and correspondingly high re-enlistment rate. But are they effective? The answer must be: "Not to any great degree", if effectiveness is measured, as measured it must be, in terms of the ability of the military establishment to fulfil the stated aims of Canada's defence policy.

There is one great reason for the obvious lack of real force, of real hitting power, and that is too little spending for new equipment; and there is a minor but still significant one, a cumbersome organization. Both these weaknesses become readily apparent when one reads through the White Paper.

It has always been considered a sound rule of thumb that for every dollar spent on personnel costs, maintenance and current operations—what one might term the fixed charges—another should be spent on procurement of new equipment and on the building of new facilities. In reality, the ratio will be something like 7:3 in fiscal 1959/60; fixed charges will amount to close to 1,200 million dollars, while only about 360 million will be spent on new equipment and 120 million on new construction. Only part of the latter sum is for facilities of military value.

The truth is that economies in defence spending have in the last five years always been achieved through cutting down on the procurement of new equipment. No modern military establishment can stand this kind of taking in of the belt without quickly falling into obsolescence. This is what is happening to the RCAF (which in fiscal 1959/60 is getting no money for weapons-carrying aircraft, apart from 33 million dollars for Argus submarine hunters), and to the Canadian Army. Only the RCN has the modern equipment required to fulfil its limited (in comparison to the other two services) role.

Of the RCAF one can only say with sadness: "How have the mighty fallen!" Five years ago, at the peak of the re-armament period which followed the outbreak of the Korean War, it had in the Canadair Sabre 6 the best intercepter day-fighter in NATO. The Avro CF-100 was the most advanced all-weather fighter. Maritime Air Command, with its Neptunes and even with the converted Lancasters, was as well equipped as any similar organization anywhere. Plane for plane and man for man, the RCAF was then probably the best air force in the world.

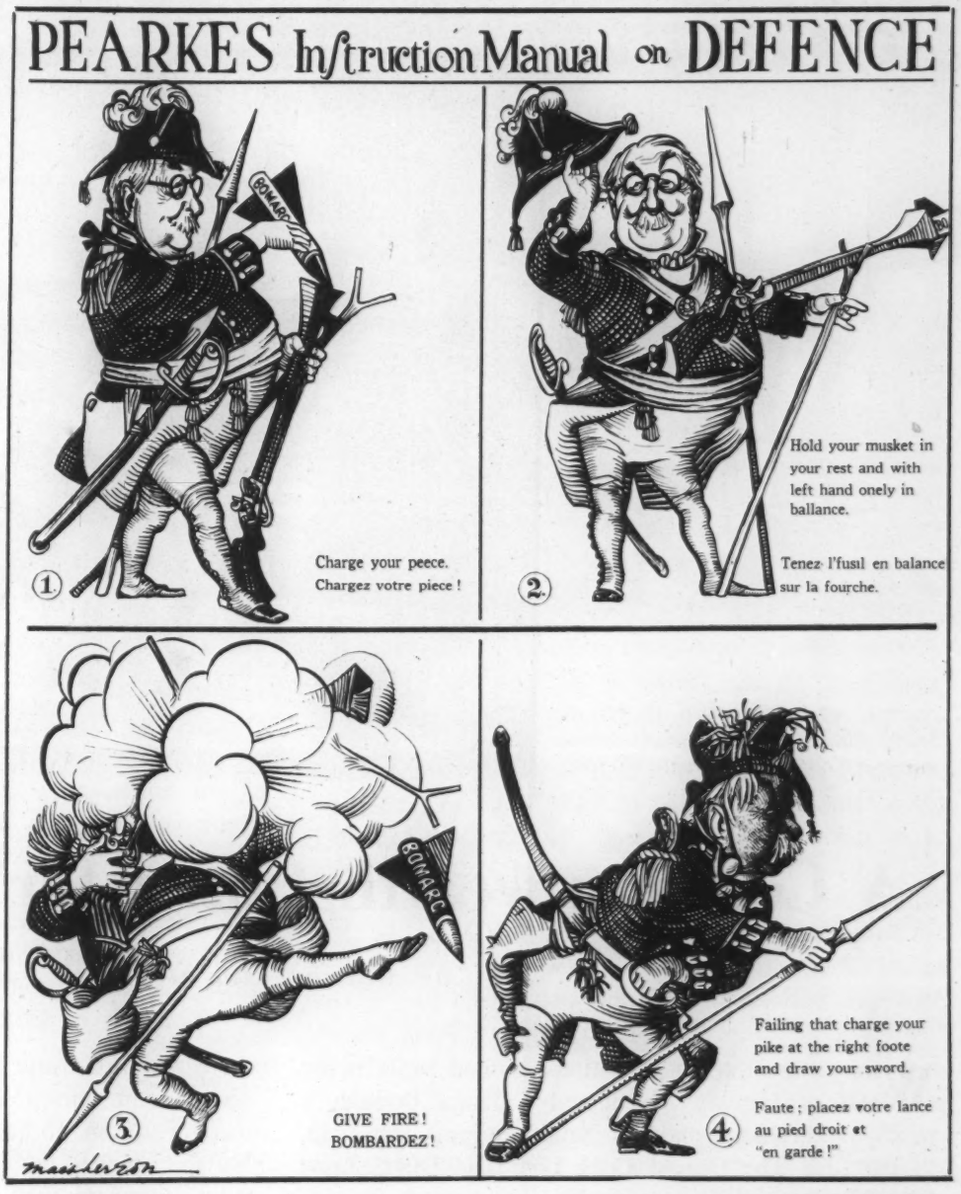
This leading position was lost when time and technical development overtook the CF-100 and the old workhorse, the Sabre (which by now has given yeoman service in different Western air forces for something like eleven years). With the Avro/Iroquois project dead, Canada will have no active air defence of its own in the foreseeable future. The two Bomarc squadrons—or rather, if recent reports are correct, the one squadron divided between two launching sites—equipped as they are with a missile of doubtful usefulness, will be sufficient only to provide the RCAF with merely the necessary know-how of missilry.

The Canadian Navy has kept firmly and soberly to a single task, anti-submarine warfare and it is excellently equipped.

The CF-100s, which under wartime conditions could not intercept a modern jet airliner let alone a Russian bomber, will keep alive the knowledge of interception techniques — that is all.

The Air Division, too, must be re-equipped, whether it retains its present role (for which the Sabre has no longer the necessary speed and ceiling) or is converted to another. Conversion to missiles or to tactical air support have been mentioned. It is not likely that NATO would agree to the first of these two alternatives. The second—conversion to the tactical air support role—would probably be the cheapest solution. What the Government's thinking is on this point, the White Paper does not say.

The Canadian Army has apparently been standing still as far as organization and major equipment are concerned. It still has truck-mounted infantry, 105 mm cannon and 50-ton tanks costing $135,000 apiece which could be knocked out by an $800 guided anti-tank missile carried on an infantryman's back. This is because the powers-to-be clearly are not quite certain about the Army's place in Canadian defence. The White Paper describes only one mission of the Canadian Army with any clarity, and that is "survival operations". This is a better sounding name for what is more commonly called civil defence. It will apparently be the only role left to the Militia and from all indications the principal one of the Regular Force units stationed in Canada. The Auxiliary Air Force, incidentally, has been switched to the same type of work already.


PEARKES Instruction Manual on DEFENCE
BOMARC
Charge your peece.
Chargez votre piece !
Hold your musket in your rest and with left hand onely in ballance.
Tenez l'fusil en balance sur la fourche.
BOMARC
GIVE FIRE!
BOMBARDEZ!
Failing that charge your pike at the right foote and draw your sword.
Faute ; placez votre lance au pied droit et "en garde !"
Macpherson

—*Macpherson in the Toronto Daily Star*

"And failing that, the enemy may die laughing".

The Militia would, no doubt, be very useful in the civil defence role if it ever came to a nuclear war, but only as a hard core of a general civil defence scheme involving all Canadians. There is not much hope of saving lives and property unless every citizen knows what to do and has at hand, and is trained in the use of, the equipment which will give him a chance to survive and to salvage. Other countries have recognized this and have organized their civil defences accordingly. In Sweden, for instance, children are already taught about civil defence. Every adult must take 60 hours of compulsory civil defence training in the course of one year and must attend refresher courses thereafter. We suspect that the Graham Report—which the Government has refused to make public—has recommended a similar organization for Canada.

It is pleasant to read that "Militia units will continue to retain their time-honoured traditional names, honors, dress, badges and affiliations". Unfortunately, dress and badges are not enough to keep up interest in reserve training, now that "radiac and rescue equipment" has replaced tanks and guns in the units. The strength of the Reserve Forces has declined by about one eighth in the last three years. Attendance at parades has fallen more than that.

In the meantime, only feeble steps are being taken to bring the Regular Army up to modern requirements in organization and equipment. Its greatest weakness is lack of mobility. It is not fully air transportable since the RCAF has too few transport aircraft, and,

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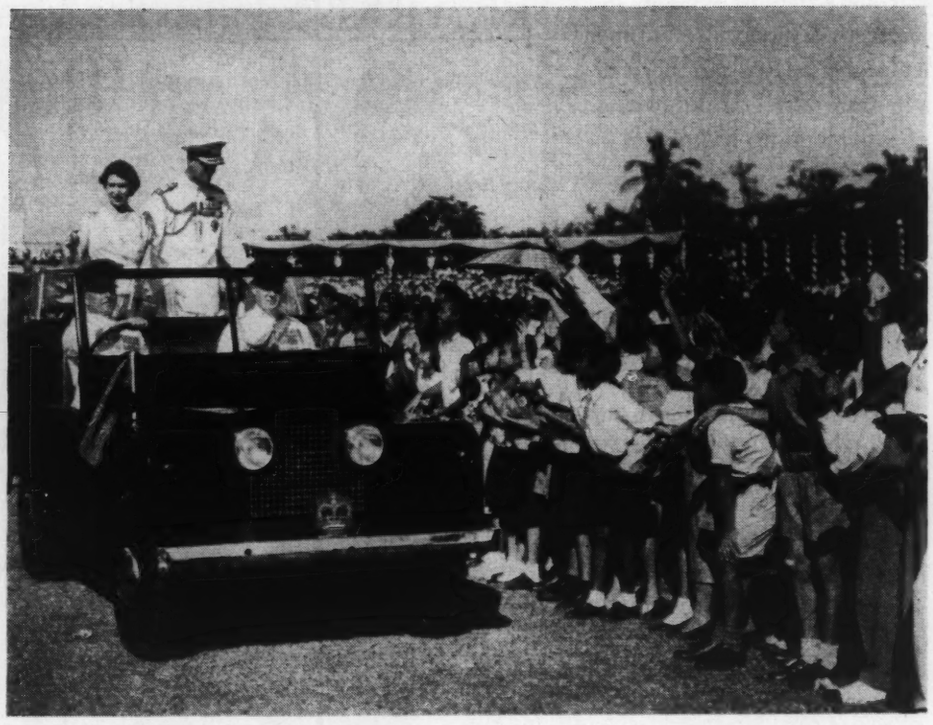


Sometimes, by the glitter of a symbol, we are allowed to get a brief glimpse of the many fine things a Commonwealth stands for.

A Commonwealth Court for the Queen

by Marcus Van Steen

WHEN THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH visited India at the end of January he entered Calcutta through a triumphal arch inscribed, in letters several feet high, "Long Live The Queen! Long Live The Duke! Long Live The Republic!"

This is not an example of Indian humor, but a moving indication that the monarchy does serve as a singularly effective symbol of Commonwealth relations. Even in republican India the Queen is respected as the Head of the Commonwealth. At many points in his visit to India, Prince Philip was asked to bring the Queen with him next time. "Why the Queen?" the Prince asked one bold factory worker in Bombay who had made this suggestion. "Is she not the Mother of our Commonwealth?" was the dignified reply which left the Prince, for once, without a comeback.

In fact, this is the kind of simple logic and unquestioning acceptance of the reality of the sovereign which leaves most people speechless, especially the critics of monarchy. It would seem that kingship, as Dermot Morrah writes in his recent book *The Work of The Queen,* "has come into existence and has been preserved through the ages in response to some innate need of the human heart."

After the First War many of the ancient thrones of Europe were toppled, and the uninstructed intelligentsia rejoiced at the sweeping away of all such "encumbering anachronisms." It soon became apparent there was little cause for joy. Russia, shorn of its Czar, soon found herself under the iron rule of a grim dictator whom no Russian could possibly call "Little Father" as they had affectionally dubbed their former rulers. Germany, with the throne of the Kaisers vacant, elevated another to fill it, with more evil power than any Kaiser had ever had, or wanted.

Similar stories unfolded in Austria, Spain, Portugal, and in other countries where the loss of the monarch resulted in chaos which was ended only with the elevation of someone to fill his place, not with the title and divine right of a king, unfortunately, but with the name and bayonets of a dictator. In France, after many decades of republican confusion, a way has recently been found by which the republican form can be imbued with something of the mystique of an heroic monarchy. It would seem that the world is still, as Hilaire Belloc wrote during the upheavals of the 1920s, "hungry for Monarchy."

But, it may be argued, all this is across the sea in Europe where, as American Henry Wallace observed after the Second World War: "Europe has roots of great antiquity — monarchical, hierarchic, conservative and territorial, as well as democratic and liberal. Too many of those roots have been ruthlessly, and even carelessly, destroyed, and that is the basic cause of the European tragedy."

The New World needs its kings and queens, too, and

where they did not exist the people have created them. The hereditary system is deeply entrenched in the United States where, for example, many a prominent industrialist is proud to sign his name so as to indicate he is the third or fourth scion of the ruling house of his particular business. There is also the realm of entertainment, where the public is willing and eager to accept entertainers for the sole reason that they bear such well-established dynastic names as Crosby, Nelson and Barrymore.

The whole star system in entertainment is strongly reminiscent of royalty as far as public veneration goes. Unfortunately it is royalty undignified by any tradition of public service or by devotion to any cause loftier than the satisfaction of personal ambitions. Canada's geographic position renders it particularly susceptible to this way of life, but we also enjoy what the *New York Times* has called "the intangible lustre of being the only monarchy in a hemisphere shared with 22 republics."

Regarding this, the Governor-General, Vincent Massey, has said: "We are a North American country, but our particular characteristics as a nation in the Americas are derived from the fact that we are a constitutional monarchy. The Crown makes a supreme contribution to our national life. It is the only element which stands above all controversy, all partisan differences, and it makes of our national unity a living thing. It is the Crown, also, which gives us a sense of permanence, a sense of sharing in the unbroken growth of a thousand years."

In view of the importance of the crown to the Commonwealth, many observers are suggesting ways by which the sovereign may be brought into closer contact with the people of the Commonwealth. One suggestion brought recently to the fore when Lord Altrincham addressed a conference of the British Commonwealth

The Queen should be free from many "footling activities" in Britain to spend more time on Commonwealth occasions.

Newspaper Correspondents Association in London, is that the Queen establish homes in other major Commonwealth nations and cease to be a resident only of the United Kingdom. The Queen, he says, should make more effort to become the real head of the vast Commonwealth, and come into more direct contact with the 600,000,000 people of the Commonwealth nations, black and yellow as well as white, and thus take a lead in breaking down the racial barriers which are the greatest danger to the survival of the Commonwealth.

Lord Altrincham also urges that the Queen should be freed from many of what he calls "the footling activities" which take up too much of her time in Britain so that she could be available to take part in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

Rideau Hall. The situation would be vastly different if the Queen were not visiting, but really living in, Canada.

The Royal train. Strenuous and comprehensive tours could be avoided by a residence of six to eight weeks each year.

Everybody's New York City

by Harry Rasky

THE POETS, THE SONGWRITERS and just plain people have sung odes, issued essays and called out curses to the international giant that just happens to be on American soil. They have searched the city trying to transcribe its vast spring beauty and its angry winter ugliness. They have tried to touch its pulse in Times Square, listened to its music around Washington Square, heard its silence around Gramercy Square, attempted to feel its texture of granite and steel and glass and humanity at Rockefeller Plaza, and all have succeeded, yet all have failed in a way.

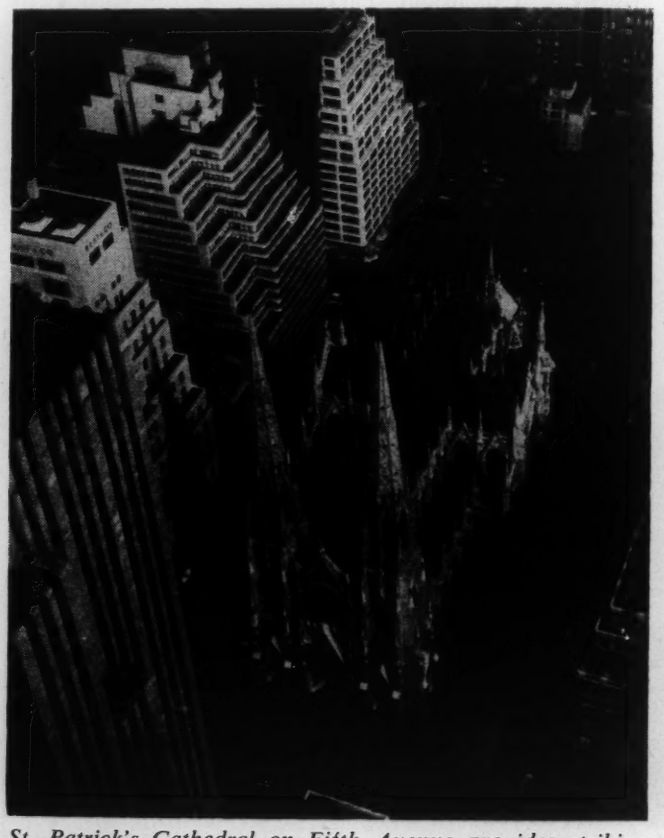
The reason is simple: New York is not one city. To each man, it is something different — a home, a mistress, a chance, a hope, a lonely cell, a world of happiness, or none of these. Once the prose poet, E. B. White, summed it up: "New York is the concentrate of art and commerce and sport and religion and entertainment and finance, bringing to a single compact arena the gladiator, the evangelist, the promoter, the actor, the trader and the merchant. It carries on its lapel the unexpungeable odor of the long past, so that no matter where you sit in New York you feel the vibrations of great times and tall deeds, of queer people and events and undertakings."

It is sad that the visitor tastes so little of it. The mountains it calls buildings, the groans of its subways, the roar of its millions as they fast-step for home make even the most brave tourist cringe and hide in hotels until night when he nervously grabs a cab and heads for the carnival that is Broadway. But for those willing to grasp this tiger by the tail, for those enthusiastic enough to try its backstreets and its subtleties, there's a universe to explore.

And part of the secret, public knowledge that makes you feel the immenseness that links millions of lives is the fact you know you can try anything or nothing. Now, this moment, someone is being knocked out in Madison Square Garden; a man is about to murder his wife in the Bronx and find fleeting prominence on the front pages of the *News* and *Mirror;* at Carnegie Hall, Leonard Bernstein is struggling with his wide talents to produce one lovely sound; at the Blue Angel, a singer never heard of before is being discovered or

CONTINUED ON PAGE 46

Pleasant oasis amid the towering skyscrapers of Manhattan is the flower-planted plaza of famed Rockefeller Center.



St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue provides striking example of Gothic Architecture surrounded by the modern.

New York's artists' colony has its roots in Greenwich Village, holds outdoor exhibitions in the narrow streets.

United Nations Building is best viewed from boat which tours around Manhattan Island.

A network of modern parkways crisscross Queens County in modern version of ancient maze, links its concrete ribbons to Long Island.

New York City Coliseum is modern building specifically designed to house Metropolis' shows and expositions.

Washington Arch, at famous Washington Square, marks the beginning of New York's posh Fifth Avenue.

Burial place of former president Grant bears his name, overlooks the Hudson River.

French liner Olympic and SS United States lie at their West Side docks in mid-Manhattan in shadow of striking skyline.

Times Square, a collection of skyscrapers, shops, hotels, theatres, restaurants and people is regarded as city's hub.

Inflation Taxation and Deflation

by Kenneth Gauldie

THE CONFUSION of thought about monetary theory in this country (of which the failure of governments and central banks to control inflation is the evidence), is nowhere more apparent than in the last annual report of the Bank of Canada.

The first page of that report quotes from the preamble to the Bank of Canada Act to the effect that it is a function of that Bank "to mitigate by its influence fluctuations in the general level of . . . prices . . . so far as may be possible within the scope of monetary action."; and in a later page confession is made that the Bank has so greatly failed to perform that function that between July 1957 and October 1958 "the total volume of currency and bank deposits"—that is, the volume of money in circulation—"had risen by $1¾ billion, or by 15%".

In little over a year the Bank of Canada had, then, permitted new money to the extent of over a hundred dollars for every man, woman and child in Canada to be added to the income which society and its property had earned in the same time. Had the rate at which goods and services were produced and sold also increased by 15% prices would have remained steady. There had been, however, an investment boom in 1956 and consequent over-production in 1958. Production was tending downwards rather than upwards; and the natural consequence of more spending power competing for a lesser volume of goods was higher prices. There was little consistency between the declared function of the Bank of Canada and its performance in 1958.

Nor is there consistency between a 15% increase in the volume of money in circulation in little over a year and the statement in the report that: "The first job of monetary policy . . . is to avoid adding by its own operations to the much greater problem of inflation. Secondly, if possible, it must reduce and restrain the forces making for inflation."

On can hardly imagine a more potent cause of inflation than a fifteen per cent increase in the volume of money in fifteen months. For that increase the Bank of Canada was a responsible agency; and if to restrain the forces making for inflation is part of the job of its monetary policy, the Bank was singularly unsuccessful in the performance of it in 1958.

Another statement in the report that is at variance with performance is that "monetary policy must strengthen and reaffirm its determination to remain true to the basic principles of sound money".

If the Minister of Finance had got the printing presses busy and, between July 1957 and October 1958, had paid part of government expenses by printing and issuing one and three quarter billion dollar bills, would that have been "true to the basic principles of sound money"? Or would it have been flagrant debasement of the currency?

And wherein does government borrowing from the banking system differ from government printing and issuing of paper money to pay its debts? The effect in both cases is to reduce the value of every pre-existing penny; and in the steadily rising prices the people pay for everything they buy, they are taxed to pay the costs of the public services just as effectively as if they had paid in honest, straightforward, visible taxation.

In the February 28th issue of SATURDAY NIGHT Kenneth Gauldie argued that the Bank of Canada was not doing its statutory job of curbing inflationary pressures.

With the 1958 report of the Bank of Canada to hand and the 1959 budget to add fuel to his fire, Mr. Gauldie now returns to the attack. What he has to say will not please the government, but it will make sense to a lot of overtaxed consumers who constitute the public at large.

The reason behind 1958's vast increase of money in circulation was, as the report makes clear, the need of the State for more money to spend than it was receiving as revenue, and insufficient inducement to the general public to lend to cover the gap.

The government could and should have borrowed all its needs from the natural source, the savings of society. Commercial banks have, however, the magic gift of creating money; and they can and do create it to the limit that the law and the Bank of Canada permit. And since the banking system as a whole can create money it can naturally lend money at lower interest rates than would be needed to induce society to save and lend the same amount.

It is, of course, a fallacy that borrowing at lowest interest rates is economising the taxpayers' money and is in the national interest. The money taken in taxes by the State to pay interest on its borrowings from the public flows back into the same collective pockets whence it was taken; and it is immaterial as far as the commonweal is concerned whether the interest rate be high or low. It is no advantage, therefore, to society that the State should borrow at less than the natural rate of interest. It is, however, definitely harmful to society if, because of insufficient interest inducement, the general public should not subscribe to sufficient extent to the needs of the State and that it should consequently be forced to borrow from the banks.

And that, as the report makes clear, is what occurred. Insufficient inducement was offered, the general public did not subscribe, the State was forced to fall back on the banks, the Bank of Canada was forced to take the necessary action to enable the chartered banks to subscribe the deficiency; and a 15% increase in the volume of money in circulation in little over a year was the consequence.

A comment in the report is that "The easing of monetary conditions in the latter part of 1957 had been helpful in ensuring that the recession would not be augmented or recovery impeded by a shortage of money."

Shortage of money! In the same paragraph the statement is made concerning 1958 that "very large increases in both savings and current deposits had occurred, the additional funds being held temporarily (one must suppose) uninvested by their owners."

There is no suggestion in the latter sentence of shortage of money. It does, however, convey the suggestion that the funds being held temporarily uninvested might be borrowed by the State to reduce its indebtedness to the banks and so undo some of the harm that has been done.

If that should be done without adversely affecting the economic situation much of the inflation that otherwise will occur would be avoided. Deflation, however, can be a painful and harmful process unless associated with measures to maintain or increase employment and purchasing power. It will be worth while to glance at the nature of such measures as may be taken.

A fact that is not as widely and fully appreciated as it ought to be is that the *sole* function of industry and commerce is to provide and sell the food, fuel, clothing, shelter, trinkets, toys and amusements the people buy for their personal use and enjoyment, and the roads, schools, armed forces, weapons and other civil and

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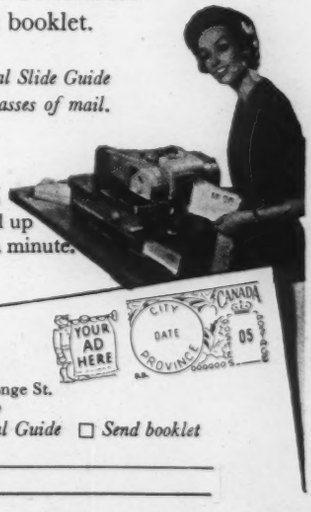

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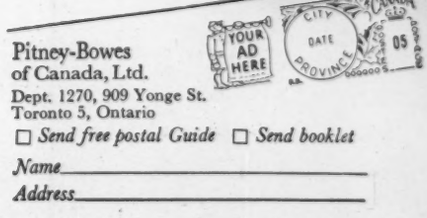

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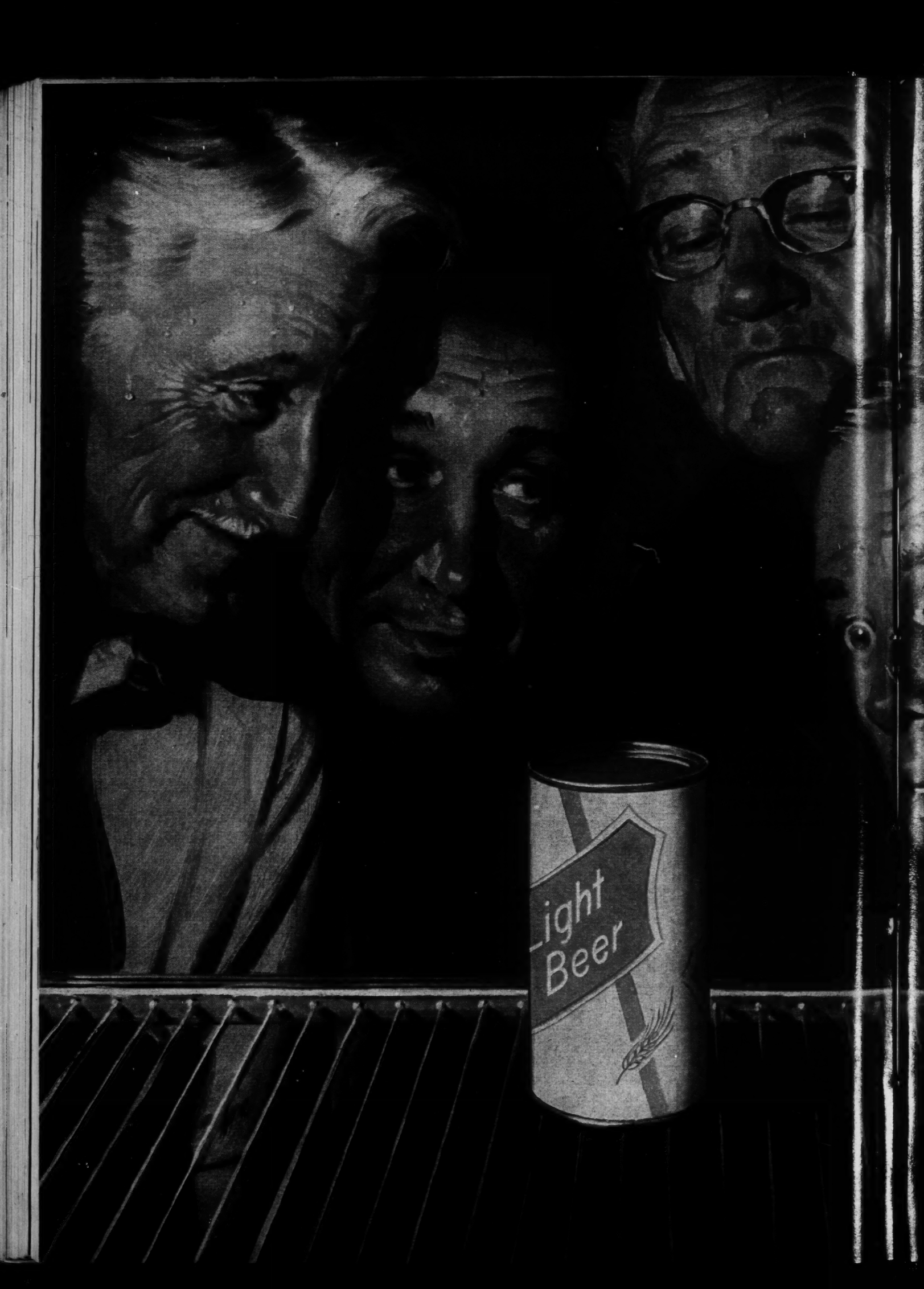
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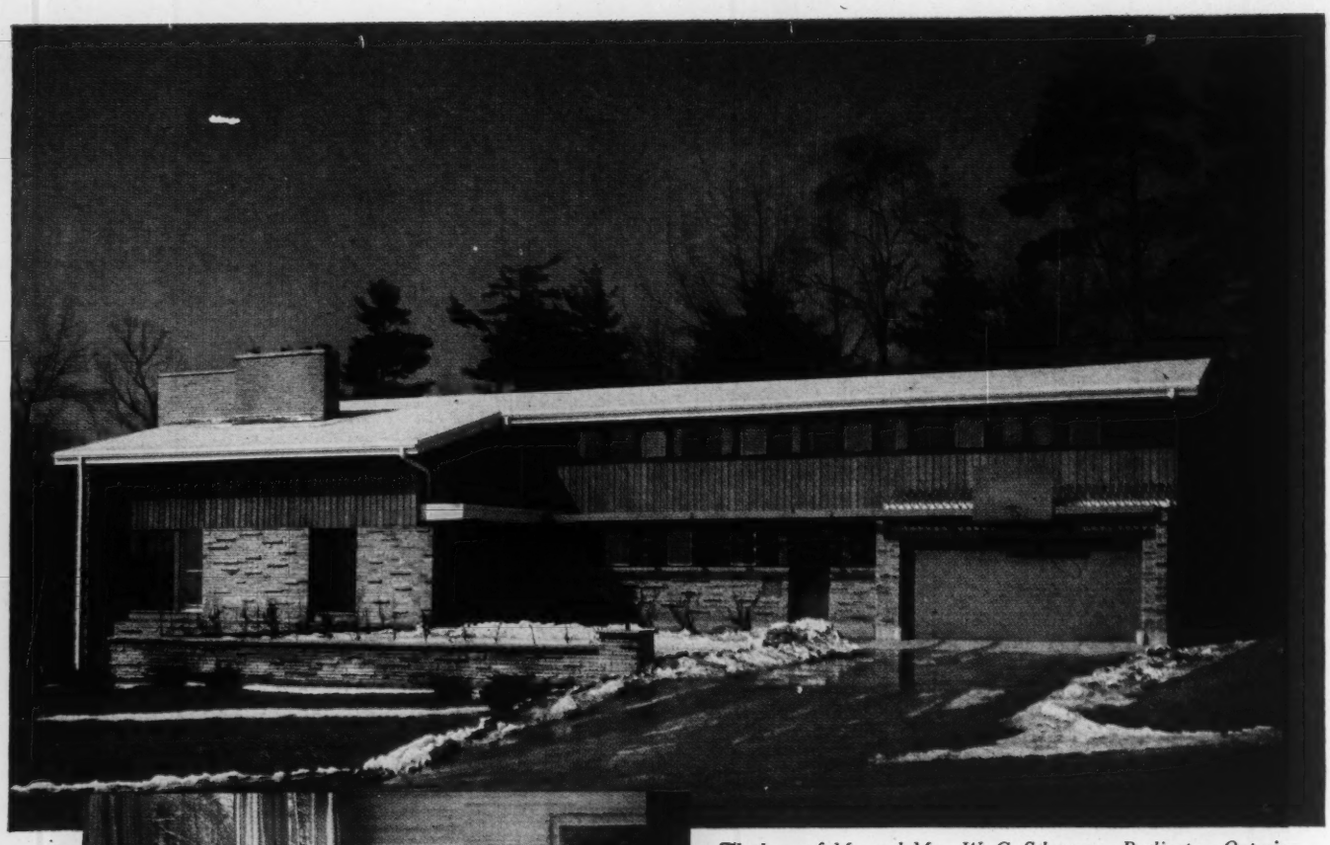

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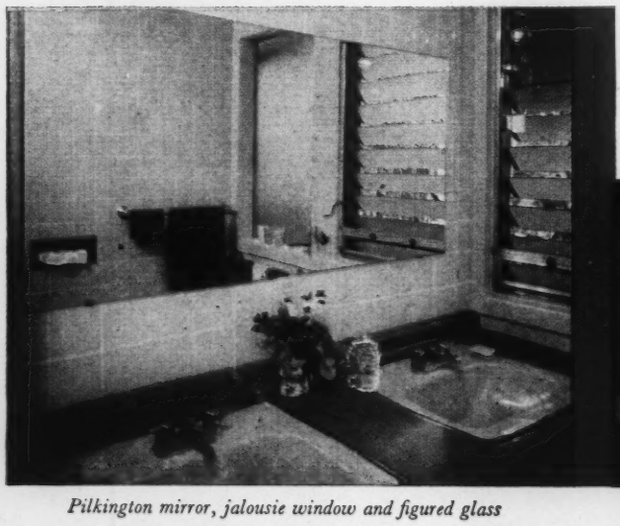

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Inflation, Taxation, Deflation

military works and services which, through their governments, they buy for their collective needs. And the mines, quarries, blast furnaces, railways, factories, shops, warehouses, office buildings, ploughed fields, flocks, herds, farmers, engineers and architects are mere means to the end that the things the people want for their personal and public uses—the *ultimate* products of their industry—may be provided and sold to them. The activity of industry at a given moment may depend largely on the rate at which new factories are being built and equipped, new mines being sunk, new land being taken into cultivation; but it is on the rate at which society, in its role as consumer, buys the *ultimate* products from retailers that the prosperity of industry, over any extended period, depends.

Under the existing conditions of business over-expansion and over-production (of which wheat is an example), industry cannot rely on new investment to maintain full employment; and if prosperity is to be regained and maintained in spite of declining capital investment, it must be by compensating increase in the production and sale of the ultimate products of industry—the things we buy for our personal use and which our governments buy for us in satisfaction of our collective needs.

Should there be insufficient outlet for expenditure on useful public works and services to compensate for declining capital investment it follows that prosperity can be regained and maintained only by wasteful public expenditure or by public expenditure having the effect of increasing the consumption and, therefore, the production of the things people buy for their personal use and pleasure.

It was, of course, by wasteful public expenditure that industry was raised out of the Great Depression of the thirties to the pitch of activity in the war that followed it; and it is only by the alternative possibility of elevating the living standards of society that descent into the further great depression that threatens can — rationally — be avoided. And the financial methods that were so effective in time of war are equally applicable, and to far better purpose, in time of peace.

The State can borrow to unlimited extent from the public provided sufficient interest inducement be given; and it may be assumed that the Government would use that method until, with prosperity regained and maintained, public expenses could again be met out of revenue.

It is a truism to say that "the consumer pays"; and the prices which he pays for everything he buys and that which his governments buy for him, comprise all sorts of hidden taxes levied at production level. Nominally, businesses pay these but they are actually passed on to the consumer.

It needs no argument to prove that, if any of these taxes were to be repealed, either the profits of business would be increased, or the prices of consumer goods and services would be reduced; and in a competitive economy the outcome would be a combination of both. Should all the sales taxes that have been the cause of so much of the creeping inflation of the last generation and are so much of a costly nuisance to Canadian industry now be abolished, it is very certain that (when the whole cumulative inflationary effect of these taxes is allowed for) the prices of the goods and services that people buy for their personal use and enjoyment and which their governments buy for their public needs would fall very appreciably indeed.

The natural effect of decline in consumer prices is, of course, increase in consumer demand, increase in production, increase in employment of labor and capital, increase in wage and profit earnings, and increase in public revenue from direct taxation. That is, the natural effect of reduction of indirect taxation (unaccompanied by reduction in public expenditure) is increase in prosperity and check on inflation.

To offset the loss of revenue consequent on repeal of indirect taxes, it would no doubt be necessary for the State, in time of trade depression, to derive part of its purchasing power by borrowing from the general public. As in the case of other diseases, recovery reduces the cost of cure, however; and with returning prosperity and steadily increasing revenue from direct taxation the need for borrowing to provide employment would progressively decline and ultimately vanish.

It is perhaps fortunate that there are so many extinguishable taxes of inflationary kind in Canada. By their progressive repeal she has it in her power to regain full trade activity and, for as far ahead as can be seen, to maintain prosperity at a higher level than any she has hitherto known.

Of the beneficial effects of reduction of indirect taxation the prosperity of mid-Victorian Britain is an outstanding example. That prosperity, in which all classes shared, followed and was a direct consequence of repeal of the Corn Laws (which imposed taxes on imported grain) and of a great number of other taxes on goods imported from abroad, when Free Trade was introduced.

Since reason proves and experience confirms that decrease in indirect taxation (unaccompanied by reduction of the public services) has the effects of reducing unemployment and elevating prosperity it would indeed be a miracle if reversal of that procedure should have similar fortunate consequences. There is, unluckily, no reason to believe that such miracle will occur in Canada in the near future. And although, of course, prosperity will return it will be delayed; and it will return, not because of the increased sales and other inflationary taxes imposed by the present Federal Budget, but in spite of them; and needless hardships will be their consequences.

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Books

by Lincoln Spalding

D. H. Lawrence: An unsolved problem.

Good Connections

A noble, dedicated and sometimes dull novel which very often shows its age. An attempt to deal with problems of individuals in a mechanistic society.

IT HAS TAKEN thirty years for *Lady Chatterley's Lover* to get published on this continent. There have been many abridgements of it (trading on its notoriety in Europe), but the edition just issued by Grove Press is the authentic third version which Lawrence completed in 1928.

The people who have condemned it have, of course, never read it. They have merely heard at second hand that it contains a lot of clinical descriptions of love-making, descriptions written in brutally frank dialect terms. But it is impossible to read *Lady Chatterley's Lover* without realizing that it is an honest, sincere and intensely moral work dealing with the problem of modern individuals in a mechanistic society — a problem which Lawrence tried to solve both in his life and his work and never succeeded.

Admittedly, *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is about sex, but then sex is not sinful and without it the world could not go on. Sex is the only way by which the life force can be transmitted and Lawrence felt, as anyone who is interested in the human spirit must feel, that life must go on.

The starting point of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is best described in a letter to Charles Wilson which Lawrence wrote on the 28th of December, 1928, just after the general strike and when the coal miners in England were already out of work in many places and would continue to be so for the next ten years at least. He says: "The whole scheme of things is unjust and rotten, and money is just a disease upon humanity. It's time there was an *enormous* revolution—not to install soviets, but to give life itself a chance. What's the good of an industrial system piling up rubbish, while nobody lives. We want a revolution not in the name of money or work or any of that, but of life—and let money and work be as casual in human life as they are in a bird's life, damn it all. Oh, it's time the whole thing was changed, absolutely. And the men will have to do it—you've got to smash money and this beastly *possessive* spirit. I get more revolutionary every minute, for *life's* sake. The dead materialism of Marx's socialism and soviets seems to me no better than what we've got. What we want is life and *trust*; men trusting men, and making living a free thing, not a thing to be *earned*".

The setting of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is the coal mining district in which Lawrence grew up as a miner's son. Sir Clifford Chatterley is a man who, having done his bit for his country during the war, returns to his ancestral home paralyzed from the waist down. He is thus deprived of his greatest ambition in life which is to perpetuate the line of Chatterley, a family which has for generations lived on the revenue from the coal mines surrounding his house.

Removed from life, he tries to be clever and bitter about it in a way which, though it was written thirty-one years ago, is wickedly satirical of the angry young men of England's present literary generation. Because he deals in ideas he can even reduce the continuity of his line to an idea and goes so far as to tell Constance (Lady Chatterley) that so long as she produces a son he doesn't care who begets it. He does not, however, want to know who the actual father is nor does he ever wish to meet him.

Chatterley thus represents ideas and later on in the book, when he becomes involved in running his mines at a greater profit, the mechanistic industrial society of England. His wife Constance represents people and substance as opposed to ideas and theories. Faced with the fact that she must actually find a begetter, she chooses the game keeper, Oliver Mellors.

But once you have chosen a person for such a job, you have to face the fact that he is a person. The son and heir idea is lost in the intense revelation of self which Mellors' love-making engenders in Constance. She becomes aware of the basic concepts of life, she sees that the danger with all theories and with all schemes based on the industrial economy is that the individual gets lost. Yet the individual *must* not be lost because he is the most important element of any society and ultimately the source of any theory. It is therefore necessary for individuals who think alike to get together. For this getting together Lawrence uses the phrase "to connect". With Mellors, Constance forms a 'connection' and indulges in the most pleasurable manifestation of such connection, the sex act.

The novel is demonstrably therefore not written either to glorify the sex act, or to shock the great inhibited middle class into themselves accepting a more free attitude towards sex. It is written to show the need for trust in one another, for tenderness and for the creation of a balance between sensuality and continence —a balance which alone could rid us all of sublimated and harmful acts either in business, in society or in art.

My criticism of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is not that it is earthy or that it is sensational, but that it concentrates so consistently on this formula of human connection (in all its meanings) that it becomes somewhat tiresome in the last third of the book. By this time Lawrence's

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own peculiar mysticism about blood and the life force, about the reverence for life which Schweitzer has talked about so much in the last twenty years, makes one lose sight of Mellors, Constance and Chatterley as human beings or characters that we can believe in. The imaginative power is not capable of sustaining the moral concept about which Lawrence chooses to write.

Furthermore, as with all Lawrence's books, he doesn't give us any answer. In the end Lady Chatterley is pregnant with Mellors' child, but neither Mellors' wife, who is a sluttish virago, nor Lady Chatterley's husband, who has sublimated himself into a driving captain of industry, will consider the divorces necessary for Mellors and Constance to marry. In other words, Lawrence says connection should be tried, but it is not easy to achieve; often when it is achieved it is difficult to maintain in the face of a dead, mechanistic, and cold society.

If this story, either in concept or execution can be considered obscene, then the law on obscenity must be capable of even wider interpretation and be more responsive to embittered and narrow public opinion that I would have thought possible. It is, on the contrary, a noble dedicated and sometimes dull novel which already shows its age. For many of the ideas which Lawrence was concerned with, and many of the reforms he sought have been brought about through the social upheaval of a Second World War.

Lady Chatterley's Lover, by D. H. Lawrence — pp 365 — *McClelland & Stewart—$6.50.*

Inside a Headshrinker

Loathsome Women, by Leopold Stein, M.D.—pp 243—*McGraw Hill—$5.25.*

IN *Loathsome Women* Psychiatrist Leopold Stein has presented the case-histories of four women patients, whom he classifies as modern witches. Though differing widely in experience and personality all four were convinced that they were feared and loathed—obviously with good reason, since they were in every case self-deluded neurotics with a passion for dominating their unfortunate mates. To the lay-reader these case histories merely suggest some of the more familiar forms of bitchery, rather than the witchery insisted on by the author—rather illogically, since Dr. Stein, a sound rationalist, treats the quartet as supra-normal egotists rather than supernatural beings. In the course of the analysis of his patients, Dr. Stein performs an interesting analysis on himself and reveals that the psychiatrist, under pressure, can easily become quite as overwrought as his patients.

M.L.R.

Eskimo Theory

Eskimo, by Edmund Carpenter, Frederick Varley and Robert Flaherty—(not paginated)—*University of Toronto Press—$4.95.*

EDMUND CARPENTER maintains that the Eskimo are different from us in that they are more observant, have more retentive memories and are less static in their daily lives and in their methods of thinking. From these not unusual premises he goes on to argue that their speech is space-oriented rather than time-directed (as ours is), that their sculptures are the incidental by-product of an artistic process, and that their recently discovered mechanical aptitude springs from their concept of a machine as a dynamic process rather than as a limited object in time and space.

The scores of pictures by Fred Varley, well reproduced, range from oil paintings to graphic quick sketches, none of which are particularly illustrative of Carpenter's text. It is through stills by Robert Flaherty and through pictures of some of his remarkable collection of Eskimo art that the argument is buttressed.

An uneven volume, *Eskimo* is precious in design and somewhat forced in execution A.E.

Short Reviews

The Good Citizen's Alphabet, by Bertrand Russell—*Philosophical Library—$2.75.*

Lord Russell jazzes up the alphabet so that, by remembering his definitions, you will never forget what letter follows which. Wittily illustrated by Franciszka Themerson, such examples as

Diabolic: Liable to diminish the income of the rich.

Objective: A delusion which other lunatics share.

Wisdom: The opinions of our ancestors.

These examples show the character and quality of this short essay in abrasive nonsense.

A.E.

Day in Court, by R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C. — pp. 191 — *The Carswell Company — $5.75.*

Mr. McMurtry, a prominent Toronto barrister, gives a brief personal analysis of the many problems a lawyer faces before and during trial. Although the book is intended for the younger members of the profession, it is interesting and enlightening reading for anyone who would like to learn more about this subject than the Perry Masonic myths have to offer.

There is clarity and ease in the author's writing; he seems to know exactly what he wants to say and does so convincingly and with many humorous anecdotes. Mr. McMurtry's advice is well founded on something like 5000 "days in court."

D.A.C.

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Gold & Dross

Problems of estate holdings - - - Speculation on the price of gold - - - The U.S. Ford offer to Canadians - - - Requirements for new capital.

Securities in Estates

Since the advent of federal legislation dealing with succession duties, I have been advised to reinvest those securities of companies with head offices in Ontario and Quebec and without transfer offices in British Columbia.

In an analysis of my holdings, I find three in this category: Bell Telephone, Distillers Seagram and International Nickel. Is it your opinion that the executors of my estate would find their duties simplified without such securities?

Another question. One with some experience in estates says that I would be well advised to endorse all certificates and have my signature approved before placing them in my safety-deposit box. In checking the matter with investment dealers, bankers, etc., I can find no one who feels that such a procedure is necessary. In fact most people seem to advise against it. Do you feel that such a procedure would serve any purpose? Would it simplify estate administration?—M.E., Vancouver.

Shares, stocks and debenture stocks and rights to subscribe for shares or stocks of a company are situated in the province where the deceased was domiciled at the time of his death, if the company has a register or place of transfer in that province. Otherwise they are situated at the register or place of transfer nearest to the place where the deceased was ordinarily resident at the time of his death. We are indebted for this information to "Estate Tax Act of Canada" published by Crown Trust Company.

While none of the three companies from which you might switch maintains transfer offices in B.C., there seems to be no particular estate problem other than the possibility of higher rates of taxation in the event of transfer in Ontario or Quebec. This possibility might be nullified by the category of the estate. Or the attractions of remaining in the three securities might be sufficient to offset any disadvantage. If consultation with an estate expert, and that's the only way you can resolve this matter, indicates the wisdom of switching there are good comparable situations available with transfer offices in B.C.

It is possible to be more specific in answering your second query. Whether your certificates were endorsed or not, they would be part of your estate and subject to clearance by the proper authorities. As a matter of prudence, the endorsing of certificates is to be avoided. You might subsequently decide to sell an endorsed certificate and lose it in delivery. The purchase of the bond necessary to replace a lost certificate is quite expensive.

The chance of an endorsed certificate being returned to you in the event of its loss is less than if it were not endorsed. An endorsed certificate could be more easily sold by any one coming upon it.

The Price of Gold

A Washington dispatch dealing with the lack of action by the U.S. in fixing a higher price for gold has aroused my curiosity. Perhaps you could clarify some aspects of the gold situation for me. As I understand it, the U.S. is reportedly about the only power which could up the value of gold. Yet it steadfastly refuses to do so notwithstanding an outflow of metal to other countries. This indicates that people outside the U.S. are betting that the price will go up. Why could not non-American sentiment for a higher gold price force an upvaluing?—M.H., Winnipeg.

One swallow doesn't make a summer. Even if foreigners are buying gold from the U.S., they don't and probably won't own enough metal to compel a revaluation.

As in Canada, U.S. agitation for upping the price of gold comes from the gold producers seeking relief from high costs. The item to which you refer indicates that the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury told representatives of the gold-mining states that nothing is going to be done about the price of the yellow metal.

The present price of $35 an ounce for gold was established by U.S. action in

the early 30's and represented a boost from less than $21. It was intended to aid in the country's economic recovery. Today, the U.S. economy is flourishing with the danger of inflation in the background. An upward revision in the gold price would be inflationary.

One thing which never ceases to surprise is the proportions of the price boost asked by certain gold advocates. Some of them urge a level of $70 an ounce. We should think somewhat less than this —say $45—would be enough to let some hard-pressed gold producers survive.

Apparently there is little agreement among U.S. proponents as to how the price increase would be achieved. They are reminiscent of the mice about which Aesop wrote a few thousand years ago. The mice agreed their life expectancy would be improved if they could only hang a warning bell on the cat which was wiping them out. But no one could be found to bell the cat.

The Ford Offer

Do you recommend the holder of Ford of Canada stock accepting the parent American company's offer to buy it at a price substantially higher than that prior to the offer?—D.O., London.

Without going into detail one might offer the generality that Ford of Canada stock is worth as much to the individual shareholder as to the U.S. company. It will be interesting to see if Canadian public opinion is strong and united enough for an effective number of shareholders to see it that way. The offer is not binding if insufficiently accepted.

Almost as noteworthy as the offer is the hair tearing by professional deplorers of the inroads of U.S. capital into our economy which has followed it. These columns view with as much alarm as any one the export of the equities of Canadian industry, which will never be repatriated. But what can be done about it as long as the forces promoting and publicizing cat-and-dog securities in this country outweigh the forces advocating sound, realistic investment? Because of the prevalence of promotional situations, with their extreme fluctuations in price, the investor tends to grab any profit while he can. For this reason, a wide acceptance of the Ford offer would not be surprising, regardless of long-term considerations.

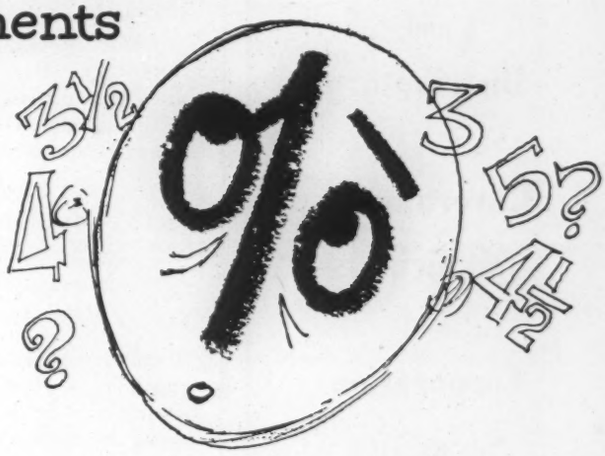
The shareholder should think of standing pat.

Montreal Locomotive

Are the prospects of Montreal Locomotive bright?—C.H., Edmonton.

Although the order backlog of Montreal Locomotive is holding up well in comparison with a year ago, prospects are

What are your investments worth now?



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largely dependent on the willingness of the Canadian railroads to undertake capital commitments. These in turn hinge on the rate of economic activity as a whole.

In consequence, the company must be regarded as in a cyclical industry, the short-term outlook for which is by no means certain. Over the longer period, prospects are bright.

Bell Telephone

The performance of Bell Telephone in the recent slow security markets wins attention. What explains it?—M.M., Kingston.

Mainly a scarcity of attractive investment situations, with some prospect of profits in addition to income. This does not mean that Bell has growth possibilities in a market sense; rather that investors see in it an opportunity to enjoy some of the tax-free advantages usually not found outside of capital gains.

Selling around $43 and paying $2 a share, and with earnings prospects tied to the company's efforts to win good rates, it is apparent that Bell can not be expected to enjoy great market appreciation. But it is a growth situation in an operating sense, with the mounting population of this country wanting telephone service in increasing quantity.

This requires a constant injection of new capital and shareholders can anticipate a repetition of the past experience of regular offerings of subscription rights. Recently, the company gave rights which the shareholder could sell for about $1 a share, treating the proceeds as tax-free. If to his already existing yield of more than 4½%, which is subject to a 20% tax credit—making it tax-free for many investment brackets—the investor receives the occasional $1 tax-free he is in a very enviable position. Additionally, he's hedging against inflation.

These attractions are so apparent that no one has to spell them out.

Dosco's Hopes

Is Dominion Steel & Coal an overlooked opportunity? It's been getting nowhere while the other steels were advancing.—T.I., Vancouver.

The possibility that the Dominion Steel & Coal is undervalued might warrant the attention of the speculator but hardly of the more serious investor. The company's natural market area, the Maritimes, has lagged behind the balance of the country in economic development, having never recovered from the loss of its best market, the U.S., when it came into the Canadian confederation. In consequence the company has been tolerated as a sort of poor relation of the Canadian steel industry, which has made time with the

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 290

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of forty cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1959, payable at the Bank and its branches on August 1, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1959.

Subscribers to new shares are reminded that they will rank for this dividend only in the proportion that the amount paid upon such new shares at the record date of June 30, 1959, bears to the subscription price of $32.

By Order of the Board
J. P. R. Wadsworth,
General Manager

Toronto, May 22, 1959

ROYALITE OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend

No. 19

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 32.8125 cents per share has been declared on the 5-1/4% First Series Preferred Shares of the Company, payable July 1st, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 12th, 1959.

By Order of the Board
J. W. WHITAKER
Secretary

Calgary, Alberta
May 29th, 1959

GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 12

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of Fifteen Cents (15c) per share has been declared by the Directors of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited, payable in Canadian Funds on June 29, 1959, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 5, 1959.
By Order of the Board.

A. C. CALLOW,
Secretary.

Toronto, Canada,
May 22, 1959.

surging economy of central Canada and the west.

Dominion is now controlled by A. V. Roe and it's just possible that the latter has some ambitious hopes for it. This is evident in plans for Dominion to put a steel plant in the Montreal area, which would strengthen its competitive position in Quebec and Upper Canada. In the meantime, its Maritimes operation has a good base of coal and iron deposits plus a good location in relation to export markets. New management is in the company and the next few years may show what can be done in the way of rehabilitating an old organization.

Bethlehem Copper

How do you rate Bethlehem Copper's plans for putting up a copper smelter?—G.B., Lethbridge.

Bethlehem Copper has under way a program of exploration on a low-grade copper property in the Highland Valley district of British Columbia. Tentative production plans have included a study of the possibility of building a copper smelter and also a refinery. Copper ore now mined in B.C. has to be sent out of the province in order for metal to be made from it.

No decision on mining production is expected for several months, and this can be expected to influence the terms on which the company could raise the money for a concentrator and smelter. In the absence of a knowledge of the implications of financing, judgment on the company's plans must be deferred.

In Brief

How is Campbell Chibougamau doing?—E.A., Saskatoon.
Turning in an operating profit of about $140,000 monthly.

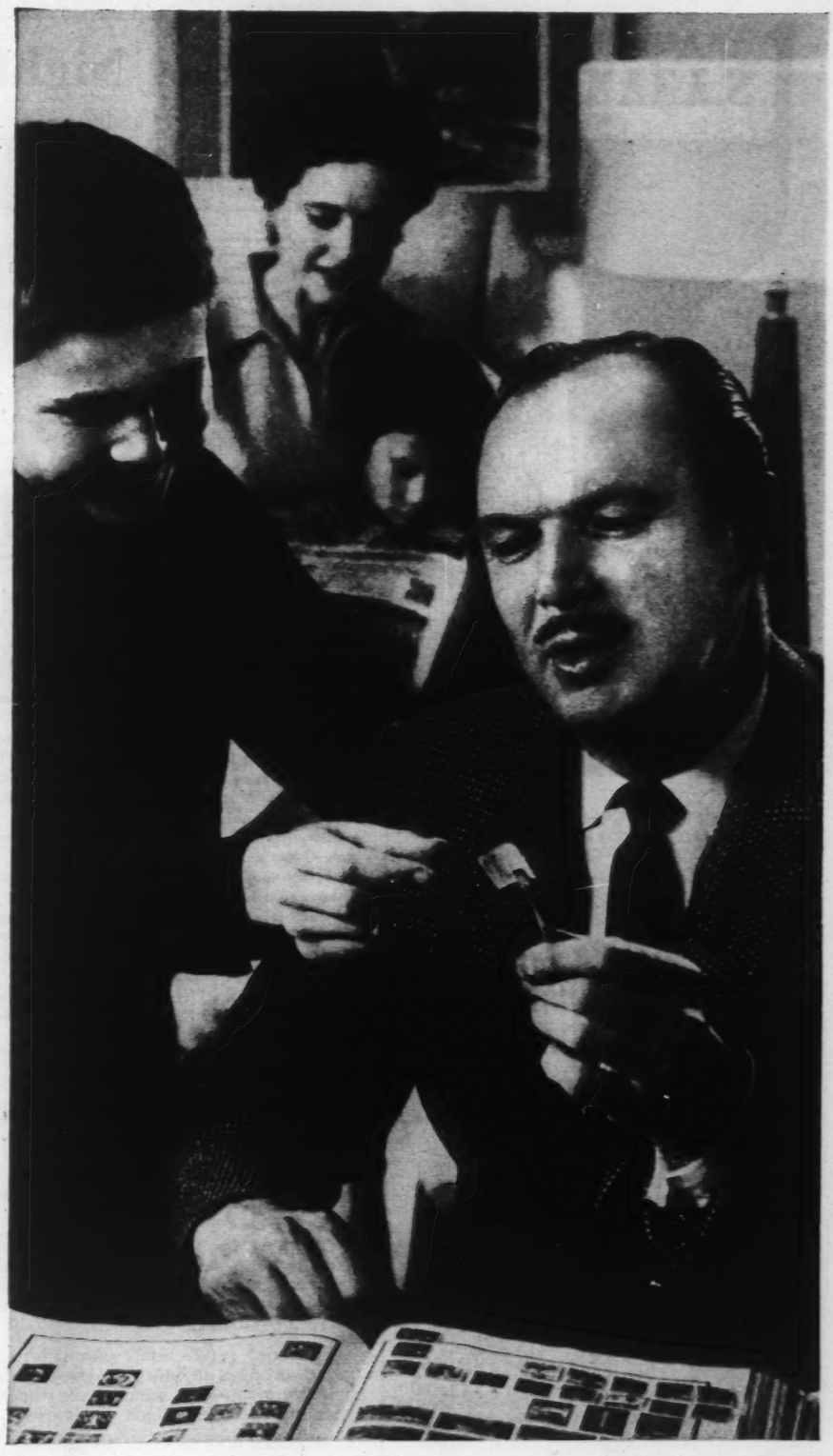
What stage is Fatima Mining at?—B.R., Victoria.
Following up two years exploration on its Timmins nickel prospect with shaft sinking.

Has North Rankin a bright future?—D.A., Winnipeg.
Officials are hopeful of finding new orebodies.

How do you regard development chances at Bralorne Pioneer?—M.D., Calgary.
Very promising.

Is Opemiska doing well?—R.J., London.
Responding to improved copper prices.

Why did Noranda net drop in the March quarter below the previous three months?—D.S., Windsor.
Mainly because of reduced investment income, increased depreciation and taxes.



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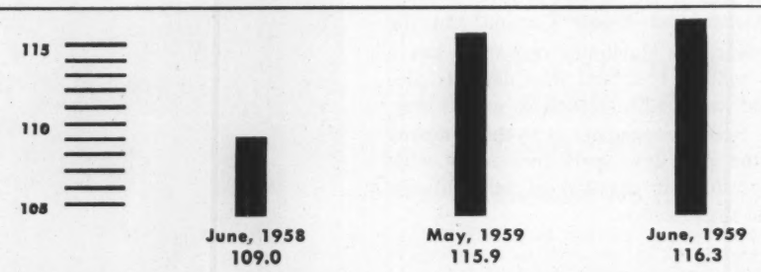
Saturday Night Business Index for June



(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data.)

Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of industrial Production ▶	1949 = 100	159.7	160.9	150.6
(Seasonally Adjusted) Retail Trade ▶	$ millions	1,244	1,085	1,202
Total Labour Income (Seasonally Adjusted) ▶	$ millions	1,425	1,412	1,332
Consumer Price Index ▶	1949 = 100	125.6	125.4	125.1
Wholesale Price Index ▶	1935-39 = 100	242.3	240.4	226.7
Of Industrial Materials Inventory, Manufacturing Industry (Held & Owned) ▶	$ millions	4,461	4,440	4,566
New Orders Manufacturing Industry ▶	$ millions	1,822	1,637	1,737
Cheques Cashed, 52 Centres ▶	$ millions	20,262	17,730	16,801
Imports for Consumption ▶	$ millions	537.7	441.2	449.3
Exports ▶	$ millions	404.6	383.3	376.9
Contract Awards (MacLean Building Reports) ▶	$ millions	356.5	193.4	345.2
Work Week in Manufacturing ▶	hrs. week	40.3	40.9	40.4

Latest month figures are mainly preliminary ones.

by Maurice Hecht

IN THE PAST MONTH the economy kept at a steady level well above that of a year ago. But there is no plateau in sight. Outlook is for a continued increase but no race to a boom.

Industrial production, seasonally adjusted, dropped slightly after growing the past few months. All sectors were responsible but the chief culprit was mining.

Manufacturing industry is increasing in new orders but at a relatively slow rate. The inventories are still building up and have now reached the level of about one year ago. You will recall that a drop started in 1958 after several years of growth. That slide was halted late in the year when a steady—but slow—growth took over. This does show manufacturers' confidence in the coming months.

While our native industries have bumped output slowly, our imports have jumped with considerable speed. Our exports have just managed to keep pace with a year ago. This means an increase in our import surplus but that is still small compared to two years back. In the first four months imports were 8.5 per cent greater than those of the same period last year. Bulk of the increase came from the United States and other non-Commonwealth lands. Exports slipped slightly to Commonwealth lands, increased to the United States.

Unemployment has been receding fairly sharply these past months. This is reflected in continuing growth of labor income and retail sales. Those sales for the first quarter were 5.5 per cent ahead of the same 1958 quarter. This is a dollar comparison but also represents a volume increase.

New motor vehicle sales in those first months were 17 per cent (dollars) ahead of the same period of 1958. One out of every five new cars bought was British or European (one reason our manufacturing is growing relatively slowly). Canadian-made sales jumped 14 per cent in dollars.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

IT WAS NOT UNTIL the Renaissance that the term, Queen, came into use. For a millenium the piece had been known as Counsellor. The belief is that the change was a reflection of the higher status being accorded women in general affairs. Power was also greatly increased, from a single diagonal side-step, to what we know it as to-day. To win by the sacrifice of this most powerful piece, in a long combination, requires unusual perception. Such a game generally earns a place in anthologies.

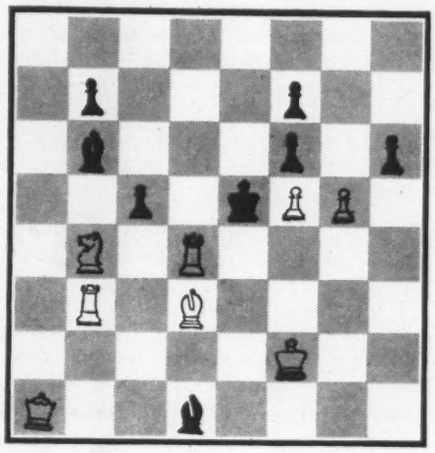
White: Ed. Lasker, Black: Sir G. Thomas.

1.P-Q4, P-KB4; 2.Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 3.Kt-B3, P-K3; 4.B-Kt5, B-K2?; 5.BxKt, BxB; 6.P-K4, PxP; 7.KtxP, P-QKt3; 8.Kt-K5, Castles; 9.B-Q3, B-Kt2?; 10.Q-R5!, Q-K2; 11.QxPch!!, KxQ; 12.KtxB dbl. ch., K-R3; 13.Kt(5)-Kt4ch, K-Kt4; 14.P-R4ch, K-B5; 15.P-Kt3ch, K-B6; 16.B-K2ch, K-Kt7; 17.R-R2ch, K-Kt8; 18.K-Q2 mate.

No. 221, a "task" problem, in which the Queen undertakes to visit all corners of her realm.

Solution of Problem No. 220 (Penrose). Key, 1.QxRP.

Problem No. 221, by J. Dobrusky. White mates in four. (8 + 8)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

THERE WAS a wicked grin on Jack's face when the children came into the kitchen with the fruit. "None of your kidding now," old Martha warned them. "I'm busy."

But the boy went right ahead. "We bought only pears and peaches," he told her. "I bought a few of each and so did Jill."

His sister knew just what to say. "We had only a dollar fifty between us, but we each spent the same although Jack got more fruit than I did," she declared. "The peaches were nine cents, and the pears a nickel each."

But it was all wasted on Martha, for she paid no attention to their nonsense.

So what exactly had each of them bought? (103)

Answer on Page 48.

A Bit Taxing

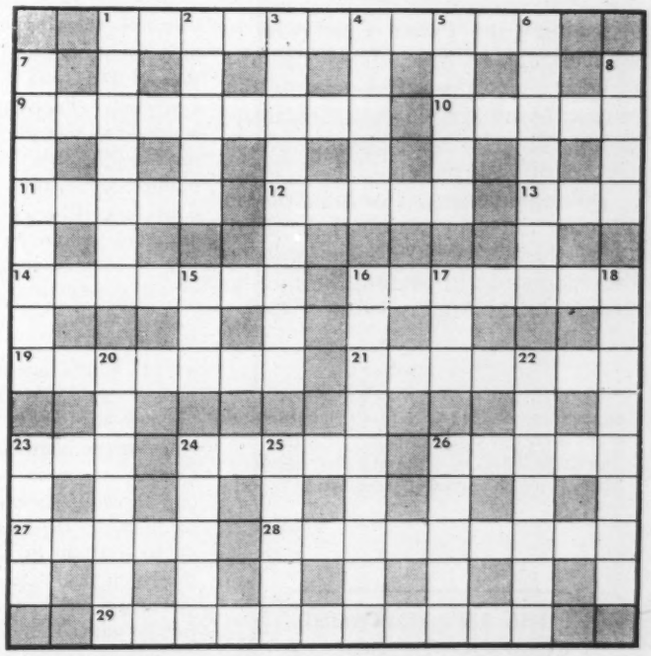
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Archangels? (4, 7)
9 . . . . . Harmenszoon van Rijn alias Mr. B. Dent, R.A. (9)
10 The stage for "Pinafore". (5)
11 Music is, in spots, as it were. (5)
12 Russian name with material significance. (5)
13 Sleep on the rug? (3)
14 This would tend to make the toast cold, we propose. (3, 4)
16 Such assistance will make a contribution to the construction of your car. (7)
19 The rags the scavenger collects! (7)
21 France is sounding his name! (7)
23 Back at ten? (3)
24, 6. They could tie up a person's money. (5, 7)
26 Tail-growing period? (5)
27 See 7
28 Showing this, once inside, means you don't give a hoot. (9)
29 On which to serve the choice part of the bird? (11)

DOWN

1 See 7
2 To advance on the wrong light may cause a bloody mess. (5)
3 Those birds in Tin Pan Alley? (9)
4 One would hardly bury the hatchet thus. (5)
5 In a postscript this could describe Capt. Hook's gang. (5)
6 See 24A
7, 1, 27. Providing for the family without going the whole hog. (8, 4, 3, 5)
8 Fastens up like scissors will. (4)
15 If you want to gain pounds, don't do this to the 24D. (3)
16 May hold grounds for complaint if not made on the instant. (6, 3)
17 Our country can take her. (3)
18 The U.S. rises above such blemishes and holds its own. (8)
20 I take a conveyance to collect the 23A. (7)
22. Come, pet, try your luck. (7)
23. A bass instrument but goes up above A. (4)
24 Not much in the 24A. (5)
25 Inside or outside. (5)
26 Cannot, to a Scot, be a red flower. (5)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 Cry-baby
5 Corsage
10 Gold medals
11 Noah
12 Sprinkle
14 Tablet
15 None
16 Bedraggled
19 Needlework
21 Fail
22 See 3
25 Pie dough
26 Hang
27 Pantomimes
29 Shelley
30 Skaters

DOWN

2 Rio
3, 22. Bedside manner
4 Breakable
6 Onset
7 Sandbag
8 Grave
9 Eavesdropping
13 Prose
17 Ankle sock
18 Eying
20 Donegal
21 Florist
23 Abash
24 Rupee
28 Ear (470)

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No. 1 (to be continued in the July 4 issue)

by Georges Caspari

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Montreal, May 27, 1959

S. C. SCADDING, *Secretary*

Pakistan

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

completed under Canadian direction. At Khulna in East Pakistan a $2 million thermal plant is under construction and Canadian technicians are currently building a newsprint factory. Beaver aircraft have been furnished by Canada for locust control, and the Pakistani pilots and maintenance mechanics were trained by Canadian instructors. When Pakistan's first national airline, Pakistan International Airlines, was established in 1954, Canadian aviation executives were called in as technical consultants.

Large quantities of Canadian wheat have been dispatched to Pakistan under the Colombo Plan since 1952, together with copper and aluminum. Pakistan has also received agricultural tractors and implements from Canada for the Commonwealth Livestock Farm in the Thal area of West Pakistan. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand cooperated in helping to set up this centre for the breeding of livestock and for agricultural research.

Many technical experts have gone from Canada to advise the Pakistan government in such fields as agricultural machinery, cost accounting, power house maintenance, and income tax. Early in 1959 a new Social Welfare College was established in Dacca, East Pakistan. The planning for its creation was under the direction of Dr. John J. O. More of McGill University. Pakistan has also sent 275 trainees to Canada for specialised training in forestry, geology, cooperatives, public administration, medical research, education, fisheries, and road bridge construction. About 36 Pakistanis are studying in Canada under the Colombo Plan at the present time.

At McGill University a new faculty of Islamic study has recently been established, and Canadian representatives attended an International Islamic Colloquium at Lahore in 1957. The fellowships of the National Research Council of Canada are open to Pakistani applicants, and three fellowships have been awarded to them in the last two years for post-doctoral study in chemistry, physics, and the biological sciences. The impact of Canadian aid and training schemes cannot be gauged as yet.

Similarly, it is still too early to forecast any long-term future trends in Pakistan, other than that the country will probably continue to be pro-West. In some respects the regime of General Ayub Khan represents a return to the solidarity of British rule, under a man trained in England by the British army. The internal situation is certainly more stable than at any time in Pakistan's troubled eleven-year history. There is no available proof that corruption has been terminated, but its incidence has been appreciably reduced. Stern penalties now cause Pakistanis to hesitate before engaging in illegal activities (black-marketeering, hoarding, and smuggling) which were widespread less than a year ago.

The administration has made intelligent proposals for needed reforms in education, health, welfare, refugee rehabilitation, and land redistribution, and planning commissions have been set up in all these areas. A new foreign trade policy announced in January tends to favor private enterprise. Canadian imports from Pakistan in the last four years have amounted to more than three million dollars.

The original military courts of Ayub Khan's *coup d'etat* have been disbanded, the civil judiciary still maintains its independence, and a citizen still has access to the courts. General Khan has gone on record as saying that Pakistan will continue to live by the rule of law, and he has promised a new and workable Constitution. He has disavowed love of power for its own sake and his public statements and appeals to disinterested patriotism carry an air of conviction. He has been described, both by Pakistanis and former British civil servants, as a genuine patriot who combines idealism with intelligent action in the service of his countrymen. Despite her economic distress and political birthpains, Pakistan remains within the framework of the British Commonwealth, and will continue to do so.

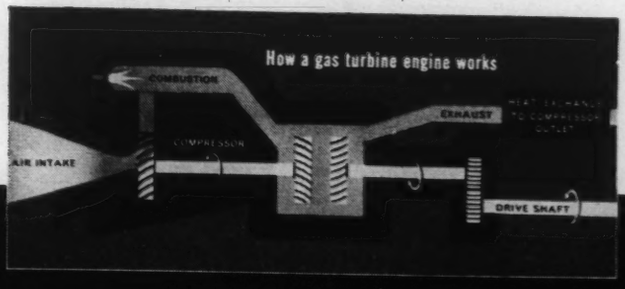
Defence

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

in any case, the Army still retains major pieces of equipment which either are not air transportable at all, or cannot be carried in any of the aircraft which the RCAF now has or is likely to have in the future.

The acquisition of nuclear warheads which, according to the White Paper, is seriously contemplated, would do little toward alleviating the equipment woes of the RCAF and of the Canadian Army. The warheads would remain under American control and would obviously be destined for the Lacrosse surface-to-surface missile and the Bomarc unmanned interceptor, neither of which could probably be put into action effectively in a nuclear war.

Through all this, the RCN has kept firmly and soberly to a single task, anti-submarine warfare, for which it, together with the maritime component of the RCAF, is excellently equipped. The Navy



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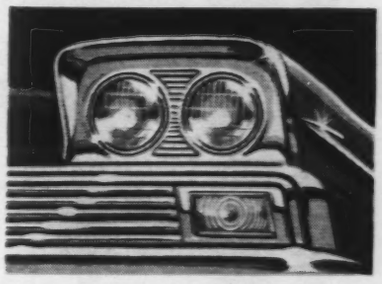

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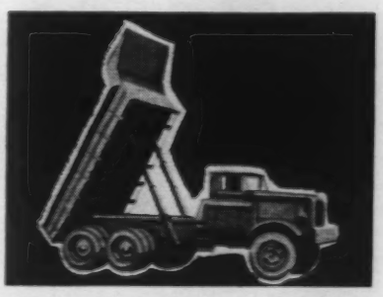

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has quite obviously profited from the fact that of the three services it has been affected least by American military thinking of recent years: it has not subscribed to the maxim: "If it's small, simple and cheap, it's no good"; and it has not succumbed to the nuclear craze.

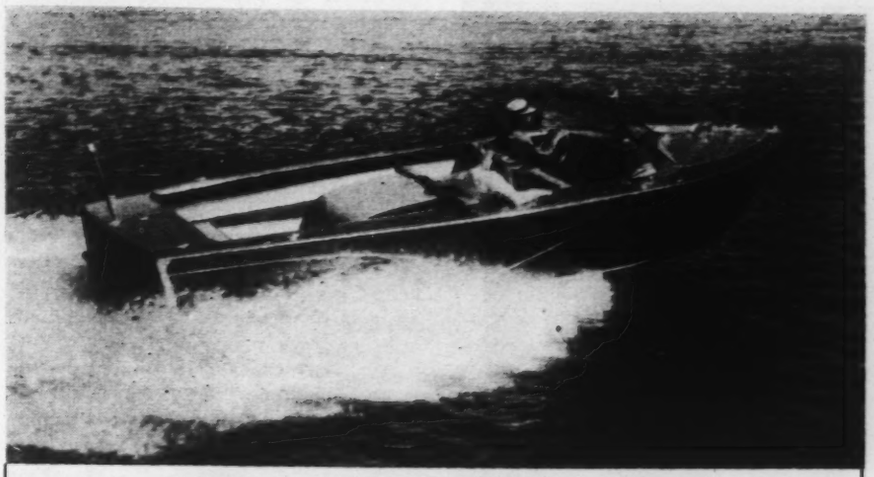
Obviously, the answer to the problem of obsolescence is more spending on new equipment — combined of course, with careful long-range planning. But some money for weapons could also be found in the military budget itself, above all through a simplification of the organizational structure of the Services.

A look at the chart on p. 32 of the White Paper—it presents the organization of the Canadian Army—will show what we mean. A force of 48,682 all ranks, with a fighting component equivalent to one-and-one-third division, is crushed under the weight of 14 higher administrative headquarters. This is just one more than there are infantry battalions. In Central Command (Oakville, Ont.) there is one big operational formation (2 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group), but four higher administrative headquarters. It used to be said that this top-heavy organization, with its concomitant evil of too many senior officers and too few troops with whom the former can acquire command experience, was necessary to provide the nucleus of staff for wartime expansion. This argument, too, is no longer valid when the mission of the army reserves is "survival operations", not fighting.

Another example is National Defence Headquarters, which is perfect proof of the validity of Parkinson's Law. There are now 8,340 persons who work there, an increase of close to eleven per cent in the last three years, during which the strength of the armed forces rose by about three-and-a-half per cent.

There are three reasons for this superabundance of staff: an overly bureaucratic system of controls; specialization carried to unnecessary extremes; too much reliance on experts. The last two are a hangover from the war, when the combatant officers were only too glad to leave everything not directly connected with flying or fighting to the hordes of brainy civilians-turned-soldiers who were streaming into the services. Here again, the American influence has done us no good, although it must be admitted that in Canada we have not gone as far as the United States either in the size of our headquarters staffs or in the number of tasks assigned to experts (below the border, organizations like the Rand Corporation do even some of the strategic thinking for the military leaders).

Still, a return to frugality in the use of personnel is a must, the more so as over-specialization restricts mobility. More



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integration in the Services would undoubtedly help. Here, a promising step ahead has been made by the unification of the Chaplain, Medical and Recruiting Services. We speak from experience and not at all ironically if we say that the unification of the chaplaincy must have been a particularly difficult achievement, one which has eluded previous administrations. Unfortunately, bringing the padres, the doctors, and the recruiters under inter-service command does not result in significant savings in manpower. Still, it's a beginning.

One and seven tenth billion dollars, then, will not buy for us much military muscle in Fiscal 1959/60. It will certainly buy us considerably less than an only slightly higher amount did in Fiscal 1952/53, when fixed charges took no more than 45 per cent of the total military expenditure. Unless money is found for keeping the armaments of our forces up to date, we will continue to spend 1,200 million dollars a year for the personnel costs, the maintenance and the day-to-day operations of a military establishment, which, obsolescent now, will in time become utterly useless.

Commonwealth

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

major developments and great enterprises in all the Commonwealth nations. Why, for example, was she opening county bazaars in England instead of being present in person at the inauguration of the first African Commonwealth nation, Ghana?

There appears to be a great deal of sense in this suggestion. In the present Commonwealth no nation, not even the United Kingdom, can claim to be the heart or head, and it creates a wrong impression for the sovereign to reside in one capital, making periodic visits to the others like a Roman emperor touring the outposts. Furthermore it has become obvious that a tour is not the best way for the Queen to come into contact with her people. It is true, of course, that every tour has its moments when, as the veteran Toronto journalist Bruce West has put it, "the best of us is revealed, and it is a good thing to see. The little bickering everyday things of our national life are swept aside temporarily and we are allowed, by the glitter of the symbol which is held up to us, to get at least a brief glimpse of the many fine things we stand for as a nation."

Unfortunately every royal tour has its unpleasant moments, too, moments of bad temper, jealousy, petty snobbery and bureaucratic blimpism. These result mainly from the fact that is *is* a tour—an all too brief visit with a schedule so tight that many disappointments are inevitable. The situation would be vastly different

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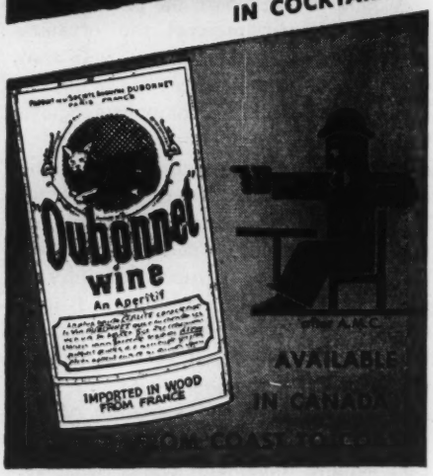

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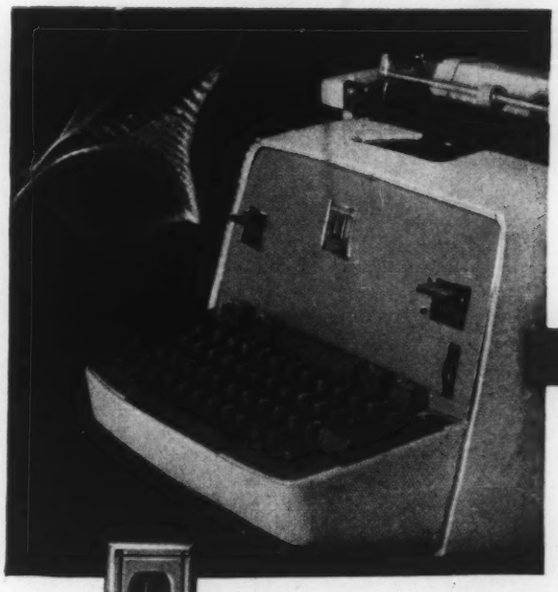

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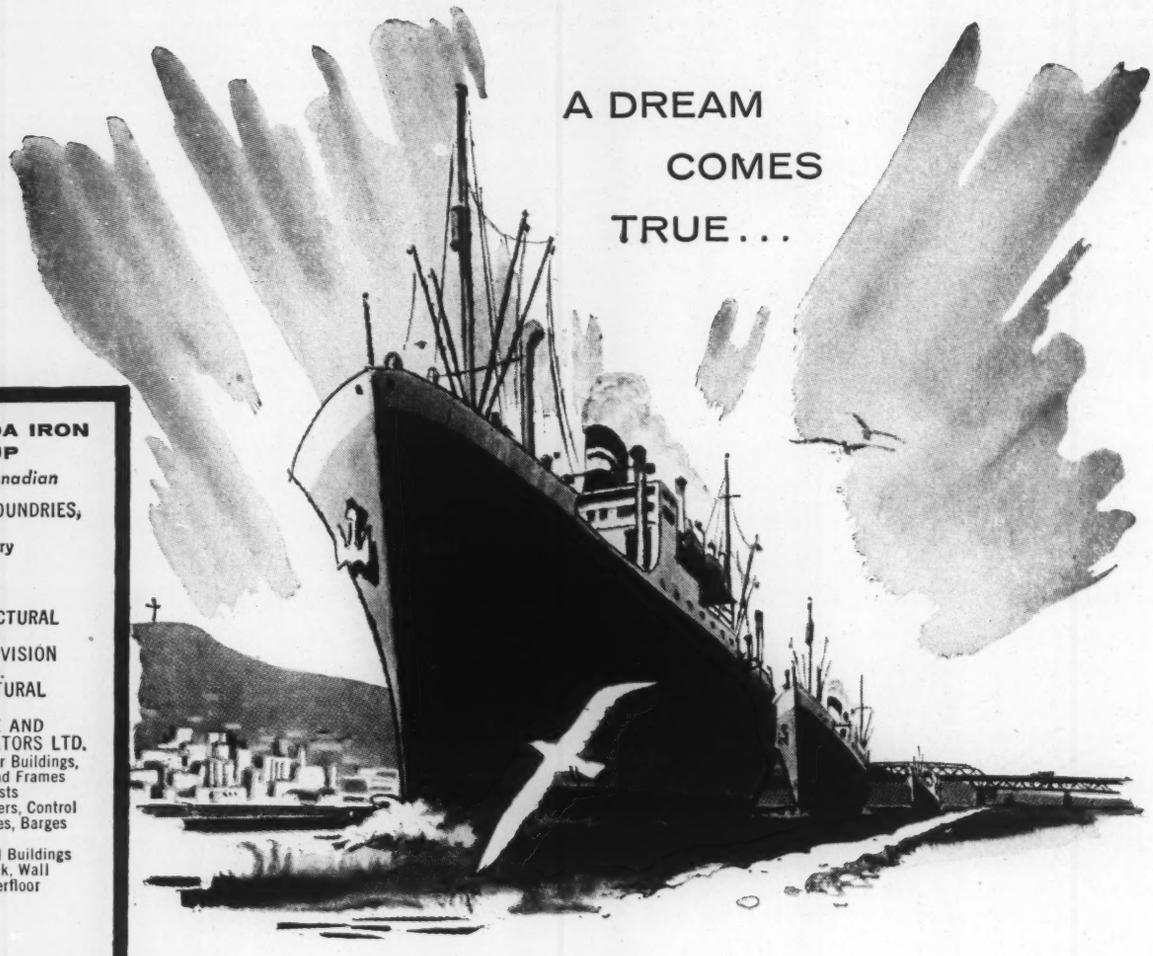

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if the Queen were not visiting this country but actually living here, even if only for six or eight weeks of every year. The strenuous, comprehensive tours could then be left to other members of the Royal Family, who can carry them out in a more informal, more relaxed atmosphere, not quite in the full glare of the world's news spotlight which follows the Queen about wherever she goes.

The Queen, of course, can never be as informal as the other members of the Royal Family, but the protocol that surrounds her would be less rigid if the advice being freely given in the Indian press were followed. This would create a Commonwealth Court surrounding the person of Her Majesty with intelligent, public-spirited men from India, Australia, Canada, Ceylon and other nations of the Commonwealth, replacing some of the Queen's personal advisers who hold their positions solely by right of inheritance and whose views, it is charged, are as ancient as their titles.

This suggestion has been made before, but the fact that it was given wide circulation in the Indian newspapers during the visit of Prince Philip is particularly significant. Indians, as citizens of a republic, owe no allegiance to the Queen, and their concern about strengthening her position as Head of the Commonwealth springs not from the emotions but solely from the value they place upon the Commonwealth ideal.

The idea of a group of men from the various Commonwealth nations advising the Queen has caught on among those people who have been complaining about the uninspired handling of the Queen's appearances. Certainly the lack of imagination has at times reached stupendous proportions, such as when a romantic Jamaican, overflowing with the colorful tales of the first Elizabeth and her hero Raleigh, chivalrously spread his coat before the Queen as she was crossing a sidewalk in Kingston to reach her car during a visit to Jamaica. Instead of being praised for his devotion to Her Majesty and his unselfish zeal to serve her, the startled young monarchist was hustled off to a mental hospital to have his head examined.

The creation of a Commonwealth Court surrounding and advising the Head of the Commonwealth could have great significance. If it were achieved during the reign of the present Queen, the next coronation could well be a Commonwealth Coronation, with every member nation taking part in anointing the Prince of Wales as King Charles III. Since the Coronation is a religious ceremony, it would be the representatives of the various churches of the Commonwealth who would take part. A step was made in this direction at the last Coronation when the Moderator of the Church

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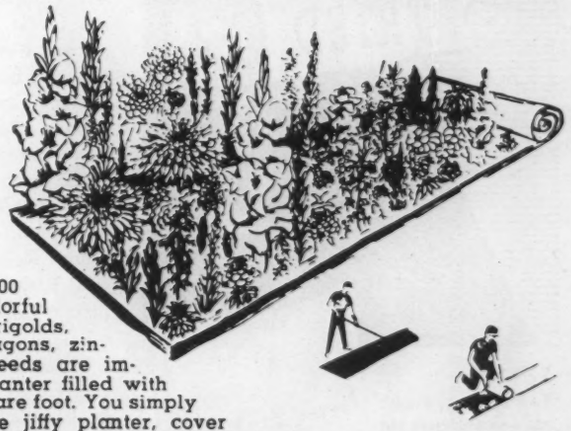

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of Scotland took part alongside the Archbishop of Canterbury.

But this still kept the monarchy confined to the small island that was the source of the Commonwealth, and ignored the many tributary streams that have helped make the Commonwealth the broad, impressive thing it is today. A truly Commonwealth Coronation would see the head of the United Church of Canada taking part, along with the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, representatives of the Buddhists of Ceylon, Singapore and Hong Kong, the Moslems of Pakistan and some of the African territories, the Hindus of India, the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa and Rhodesia, and leading sects of the people of Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya and other farflung territories and islands.

With such a Head, the Commonwealth could then assume a powerful role indeed in bridging the gaps between races and religions, and in paving the way for the brotherhood of Man.

New York

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

not noticed; a subway worker in Harlem slips in front of a charging train and the mourning begins somewhere in a crowded Brooklyn apartment; the second act has begun on two dozen Broadway stages; on Wall Street a fortune is lost and found . . . and you share in it all or leave it alone.

I view my New York at night from a penthouse terrace half way between the new elegance of lower Fifth Avenue, with its brotherhood of the too-polite doormen (a tip of the hat and two-bits to hail a cab) — and the old decadence of The Bowery, with its companions of the lonely, lost lives clinging to the memories of a heartbreak — ("Brother, can you spare a dime—I've just murdered my mother-in-law"). At night I might try the black-stockinged world of Greenwich Village nearby or a walk through Washington Square where retired men live only in the past tense and play chess and checkers by lamplight or flashlight.

Along West Fourth Street, the Little Place will offer spaghetti or veal Parmigiano for about two dollars. It's so crowded you feel you are part of one large Italian family, and you belong. And across the street the off-Broadway tabernacle, Circle-in-the-Square, is reliving that sentimental morality play of American life "Our Town". The Limelight Coffee House around the corner presents cafe expresso and fat cheese and garlic sandwiches and a chance to meet a beatnik who didn't quite get on the road to San Francisco. Or on a hot summer Monday night I spread a blanket on the Washington Square grass, and listen to a chamber music concert, free except for the occasional purchase from a huckstering Good Humor Man. Try strawberry.

And now that spring has caressed the city, there's a special joy to just walking up Fifth Avenue or down Madison at noon as the faces of the hurrying men flicker past in occasional oasis of sunlight and the girls in their summer dresses pace a path that makes the sidewalk sing. For lunch I might try Michels on 53rd where the hors d'oeuvres are a meal in themselves or the San Marino where the bouillabaisse is the best this side of Marseilles or the Oak Room at the Plaza with a kind of paneled elegance imported from London (with a large import tax on the menu), or blintzes in the Russian Tea Room where you can speak Russian if you can handle it, or chopped liver sandwiches on a Central Park bench or a monument, tasting some afternoon love. And at the Algonquin Hotel for an afternoon cocktail I might just, as I did last week, exchange ties with the great director Preston Sturges and sit for half a dozen half hours drinking in a beer and an old Hollywood story and strike up a singsong with the headwaiter if that is the passing mood.

At evening time I might rush along West 51st Street to Le Berry where the chicken is so soaked in wine sauce it has a kind of alcoholic splendor and the snails are so rich in garlic you likely won't be able to or want to talk to a friend for hours.

Any afternoon I might detour along 33rd just to feel the heat and humidity of the garment centre, dodging a push-cart of wedding dresses or a flock of summer suits careening across the sidewalk. Possibly I might hide an hour at the Museum of Modern Art on 53rd and try to decide once again how it is that Picasso fills so much humour into a tragic canvas. The Museum's free afternoon movies, all old, remind me again that movies really aren't better than ever. They're worse. And its penthouse restaurant shreds the carrots so delicately into the salad you feel that they were composed by an impressionist.

It's possible, too, I might fight the cross town traffic and try to lunch at the Delegate's Dining Room at the United Nations and admire Ralph Bunche from afar, and then walk in the UN rose gardens, study the tugs' soft shifting by up the East River, admire the stone sandwich of a building and damn myself for being a member of the human race that might just remove such afternoons and such cities for all time in a mushroom cloud.

And the thought of a world without a New York somehow seems too unreal. And I might just then look at the great buildings—at the city of eight million—and sigh to myself: "Oh my, oh my."

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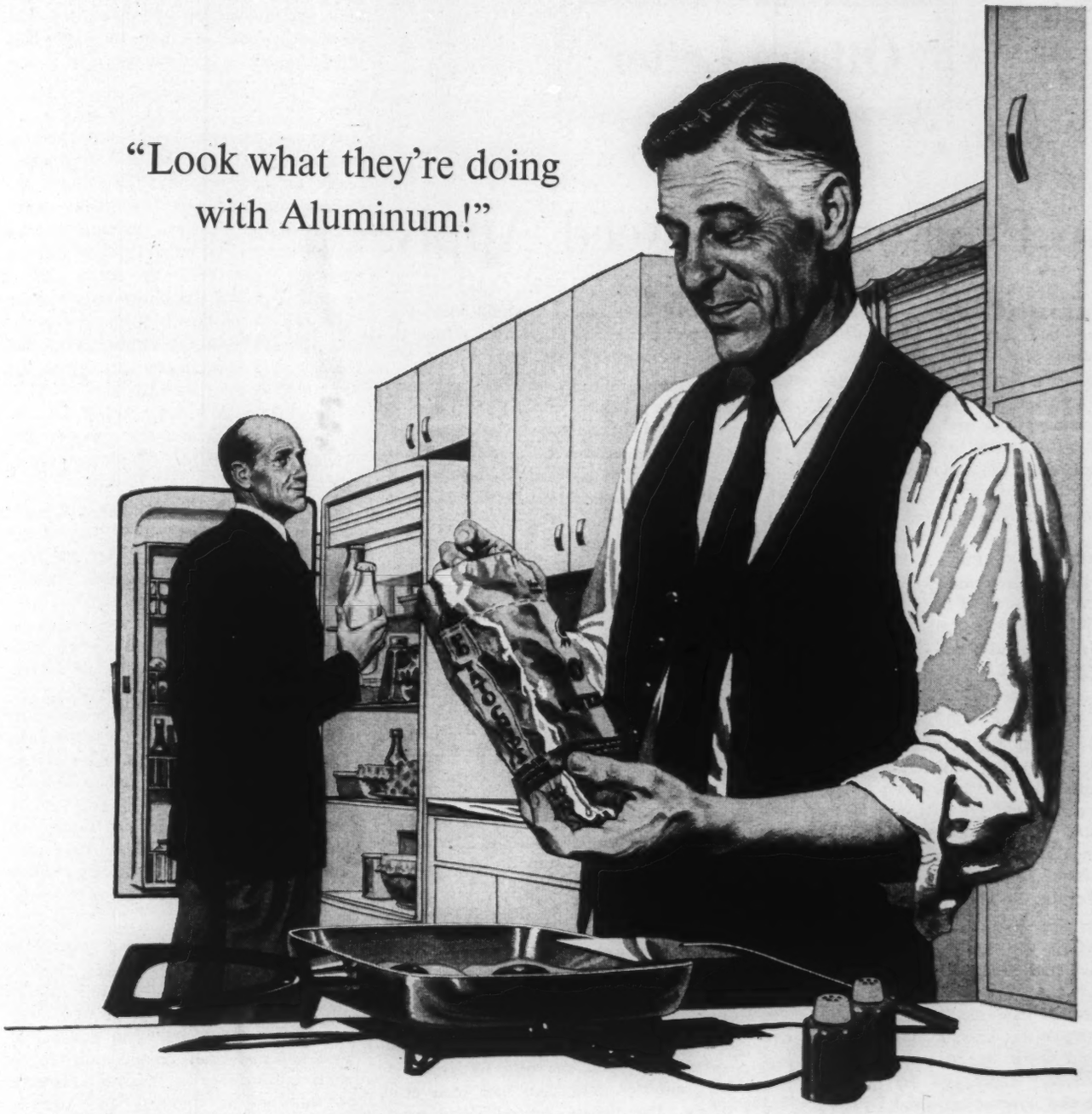

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Ottawa Letter

by Edwin Copps

No Pearsonalities Need Apply

IF HE EVER tires of politics (which seems highly unlikely) John Diefenbaker could certainly find gainful employment as a producer of melodramas. The cliff-hanging suspense, the baffling diversions, the misleading clues and the surprise ending that he managed to pack into his three-month quest for a new Secretary of State for External Affairs could not have been scripted better by Alfred Hitchcock himself. When he finally bestowed the prized portfolio on Public Works Minister Howard Green of Vancouver, Ottawa could hardly have been more astonished if the nation's top diplomatic assignment had been handed to Tim Buck.

Diefenbaker's gleeful penchant for the unexpected is by now almost legendary on Parliament Hill. Through his long years as an opposition MP, Diefenbaker was always the unpredictable type who ignored the line laid down by his party command and charged off on his own course. Since becoming Prime Minister, though surrounded by a host of would-be advisers, he has been even more cagey at keeping his own counsel.

In appointing a new External Affairs chief, it was generally felt that Diefenbaker had little room for his customary dramatics. The Prime Minister himself narrowed the field for maneouvre by letting it be known that the new man would have to be someone with parliamentary experience. He had gone outside the government (and pulled a characteristic surprise in doing so) when he appointed the late Sidney Smith to the post. Although the former secretary was getting a firmer grasp on his job just before his death in mid-March, there had been a long and uneasy training period. Much to the relief of his followers, Diefenbaker indicated at the outset that he did not intend to suffer the same harrowing process again.

As the Ottawa seers ranged over the field of possible choices, they focussed first on Justice Minister Davie Fulton. Here was an obviously bright young man on the Tory front bench, with a sharp legal mind, an interest in foreign affairs and a clear prospect of becoming the glamorous figure in the Tory Cabinet that erstwhile External Affairs Minister Mike Pearson once was in the Liberal regime. The wise word was passed in Ottawa that Diefenbaker would wait only a respectful interval after Smith's funeral, then put the mantle on Davie Fulton.

But the waiting period began to hover. Then Diefenbaker himself punctured it with a pointed wisecrack tossed off in private conversation. A garrulous friend quoted the PM as saying that he was "tired of Pearsonalities in the External Affairs department." The pundits promptly scratched Fulton off their lists and installed sober-sided Finance Minister Donald Fleming as the hottest prospect.

Diefenbaker's most masterful diversionary ploy was the decision to send Fleming to represent Canada at the funeral of John Foster Dulles. Fleming called at the White House, hobnobbed with the world's top diplomats who were gathered in Washington and was even reported deep in conversation with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The Canadian press drew the obvious conclusion: this was the dress rehearsal for Fleming's imminent formal casting in the role of Canadian foreign secretary.

At the moment of their most complacent certainty, John Diefenbaker cut the ground from under his second-guessers. Fleming was still in Washington when the PM held one of his occasional off-the-record huddles with favored newsmen and told them flatly that all the press speculation about the new External Affairs minister until then had been dead wrong. The papers, he said, had exaggerated the importance of the post; he mused that it would be folly to waste the talents of a hard-to-find finance minister like Fleming on these less vital diplomatic chores. Instead, he saw the External Affairs portfolio as either a part-time chore for an experienced minister (as he had handled it himself since Smith's death) or as a full-time job for a more junior man.

The last remark turned attention to Transport Minister George Hees, a known favorite of Diefenbaker's and a junior minister whose smooth management of the Transport Department has proved him ready for heavier duty. Hees reigned briefly as a favorite for the appointment, until the thunderclap announcement that Howard Green, a man nobody had thought about, was to be sworn in as the new Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Why was Howard Green overlooked by everyone but Diefenbaker? The chief reason probably was that few Ottawa observers could imagine the lanky Vancouver lawyer leaving Parliament long enough to travel as other External Affairs ministers have done in recent years. Green has been a Commons fixture since 1935, one of the most diligent and effective Tory MPs in the House. Since the Diefenbaker Government took office, he has served as government house leader, as acting Prime Minister during Diefenbaker's absences, and as one of the strongest defenders of government policies in the rough and tumble of debate.

Why then did Diefenbaker choose Green to boss foreign policy? The answer is fairly simple: he knew that the man would work hard and obey orders. Green's much admired capacity for hard work will enable him to continue as House leader, serve as public works minister at least until the end of the current session and handle his new External Affairs assignment as well. Diefenbaker also regards Green as his most loyal supporter in the Cabinet, and it is no secret that he intends to continue formulating most of Canada's foreign policy himself. A devoted lieutenant like Howard Green will work with him more smoothly than some "Pearsonality" with his own strong opinions about the direction of Canada's foreign affairs.

Besides these good positive reasons for selecting Green, Diefenbaker had a sound, if negative, basis for rejecting the other candidates. The PM is well aware that in the public mind the external affairs ministry rates second only to the prime ministership as the most respected portfolio in the Cabinet. The historical fact has hardly escaped him that all three Liberals who held the external portfolio—King, St. Laurent and Pearson — succeeded sooner or later to their party's leadership and that he himself vaulted into the forefront of his party from the external affairs slot in the Tory's "shadow" cabinet.

Fulton, Fleming and Hees all are comparatively young and understandably ambitious men. By handing the external affairs plum to any one of them, the Prime Minister might, in effect, be anointing his successor. But in appointing Green, Diefenbaker neatly escaped that dilemma. The new Secretary of State for External Affairs is the same age as the Prime Minister (64), has never shown any ambition to be a party leader, and can hardly be considered a potential Diefenbaker heir.

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